el Pinglis Bosch James
Norris Beaufort Jr
Howard
Rawlings
Hudson & Ida Simmons
Thompson Paul

A SHORT

TREATISE

On the GAME of

WHIST.

CONTAINING

The LAWS of the GAME:

AND ALSO

Some RULES, whereby a Beginner may, with due Attention to them, attain to the Playing it well.

CALCULATIONS for thoſe who will bet the Odds on any Points of the Score of the Game then playing and depending.

CASES ſtated, to ſhew what may be effected by a very good Player in critical Parts of the Game.

REFERENCES to CASES, viz. at the End of the Rule, you are directed how to find them.

CALCULATIONS, directing with moral Certainty, how to play well any Hand or Game, by ſhewing the Chances of your Partner's having 1, 2, or 3 certain Cards.

With Variety of Cases added in the Appendix.

By EDMOND HOYLE, *Gent.*

The TENTH EDITION with great ADDITIONS.

The Laws of the Game, and an Explanation of the Calculations which are neceſſary to be underſtood by thoſe who would play it well.

And alſo,

A DICTIONARY for WHIST, *which reſolves almoſt all the critical Caſes that may happen at the Game.*

To which is added,

An ARTIFICIAL MEMORY:

Or, an eaſy Method of aſſiſting the Memory of thoſe that play at the GAME of WHIST.

And ſeveral CASES, not hitherto publiſhed.

To this Edition are alſo added,

A whole Chapter of Thirteen new Caſes, never publiſh'd before.

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A SHORT

TREATISE

On the GAME of

WHIST.

THE Author of this Treatiſe did promiſe, if it met with Approbation, to make an Addition to it by way of APPENDIX, which he has done accordingly.

It is neceſſary to premiſe, that thoſe, who intend to read this Treatiſe, are deſired to peruſe the following Calculations; and they need only charge their Memories with thoſe that are marked with a *N. B.* upon which the whole Reaſoning of this Treatiſe depends.

CALCULATIONS, *directing with moral Certainty, how to play well any Hand or Game, by ſhewing the Chances of your Partners having* 1, 2, *or* 3 *certain Cards,*

For EXAMPLE.

I WOU'D know what is the Chance of his having one certain Card.

Anſwer.

	againſt him	for him
That he has it not is *N. B.*	2	to 1

II. I would know what is the Chance of his having two certain Cards?

Anſwer.

	againſt him	for him
That he has one of them only, is	31	to 26
That he has not both of them,	17	2
But that he has 1 or both is about 5 to 4, or *N. B.*	25	32

III. I would alſo know, what are the Chances of his having 3 certain Cards?

Anſwer.

	for him	againſt him
That he holds one of them only, is 325 for him, to 378 againſt him, or about	6	to 7
That he has not 2 of them only, is 156 for him, to 547 againſt him, or abour	2	7
That he has not all 3 of them, is 22 for him, to 681 againſt him, or abour	1	3

Bu

	for him	against him
But that he has 1 or 2 of them, is 481 for him, to 222 against him, or about	13	6
And that he has 1, 2, or all 3 of them, is about *N. B.*	5	2

An Explanation and Application of the Calculations, neceſſary to be underſtood by thoſe who are to read this Treatiſe.

Firſt CALCULATION.

IT is 2 to 1 that my Partner has not one certain Card.

To apply this Calculation, let us ſuppoſe the right-hand Adverſary leads a Suit, of which you have the King, and one ſmall Card only, you may obſerve that it is 2 to 1 by putting on your King that the left-hand Adverſary cannot win it.

Again, let us ſuppoſe that you have the King, and three ſmall Cards of any Suit, likewiſe the Queen, and three ſmall Cards of any Suit, I would know which is the beſt Suit to lead from; *Anſwer*, from the King, becauſe it is 2 to 1 that the Ace does not lye behind you; but it is 5 to 4 that the Ace or King of any Suit, lies behind you, and conſequently, by leading from your Queen-ſuit, you play to a Diſadvantage.

2*d*. CALCULATION. It is 5 to 4 at leaſt that your Partner has 1 Card out of any 2 certain Cards; the like Odds is in favour of your right-hand and left-hand Adverſaries; therefore, ſuppoſe you have 2 Honours in any Suit, and knowing it is 5 to 4 that your Partner holds one of the other 2 Honours, you do by this Knowledge, play your Game to a greater Degree of Certainty.

Again, let us ſuppoſe that you have the Queen and 1 ſmall Card in any Suit only, and that your right-hand Adverſary leads that Suit, if you put on your Queen, it is 5 to 4 that your left-hand Adverſary can win it, and therefore you play 5 to 4 to your Diſadvantage.

3*d*. CALCULATION. It is 5 to 2 that your Partner has 1 Card out of any 3 certain Cards.

Therefore, ſuppoſe you have the Knave and 1 ſmall Card dealt you, and that your right-hand Adverſary leads from that Suit, if you put on the Knave, it is 5 to 2 that your left-hand Adverſary has either Ace, King, or Queen of the Suit led, and therefore you play 5 to 2 againſt yourſelf; beſides, there is a further Conſideration, by making a Diſcovery to your right-hand Adverſary, he fineſſes upon your Partner throughout that whole Suit.

And in order to explain the Neceſſity there is, of putting the loweſt of Sequences in all the Suits led, let us ſuppoſe that your Adverſary led a Suit, of which you have King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten; by putting on your Knave of the Suit of which you have King, Queen, and Knave, it gives your Partner an Opportunity of calculating the Odds for and againſt him in that Suit, and alſo in all inferior Suits of which you have Sequences.

A farther Uſe to be made of the foregoing Calculation, let us ſuppoſe, that you have the Ace, King, and 2 ſmall Trumps, with a Quint-major or 5 other winning Cards in your Hand in any Suit, and that you have played Trumps two Rounds, and that each Perſon followed Trumps; in this Caſe, there are 8 Trumps out, and 2 Trumps remaining in your Hand, which make 10, and 3 Trumps which are divided between the remaining 3 Players, of which 3 Trumps the Odds is 5 to 2 in your Favour that your Partner has 1; and therefore out of 7 Cards in your Hand, you are intitled to win 5 Tricks.

Some COMPUTATIONS *for laying of your Money at the Game of* WHIST.

With the Deal.

The Deal	- is	21 to 20
1 Love	- -	11 10
2	- - -	5 4
3	- - - -	3 2
4	- - -	7 4
5 is 2 to 1 of the Game, and 1 of the Lurch		2 1
6	- - -	5 2
7	- -	7 2
8	- -	5 1
9 is about	- -	9 2

With the Deal.

2 to 1	- - is	9 8
3	1 - -	9 7
4	1 - -	9 6
5	1 - - -	9 5
6	1 - -	9 4
7	1 - -	3 1
8	1 - -	9 2
9	1 is about - -	4 1

With the Deal.

3 to 2	-	is 8 to 7
4 2	- -	4 3

5		2			8		5
6		2			2		1
7		2			8		3
8		2			4		1
9		2	is about		7		2

With the Deal.

4	to	3		is	7	to	6
5		3			7		5
6		3			7		4
7		3			7		3
8		3			7		2
9		3	is about		3		1

With the Deal.

5	to	4		is	6	to	5
6		4			6		4
7		4			2		1
8		4			3		1
9		4	is about		5		2

With the Deal.

6	to	5		is	5	to	4
7		5			5		3
8		5			5		2
9		5	is about		2		1

With the Deal.

7	to	6		is	4	to	3
8		6			2		1
9		6	is about		7		4

With the Deal.

8	to	7	is above	-	3	to	2
9	to	7	is about	-	12	to	8

8 to 9, upon the beſt Computation made at preſent, is about 3 and a half in the Hundred, in favour of 8 with the Deal; againſt the Deal, the Odds is ſtill, tho' ſmall, in Favour of 8.

CHAP. I.

Some GENERAL RULES *to be obſerved by* BEGINNERS.

I.

WHEN you lead, begin with the beſt Suit in your Hand; if you have a Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten, they are ſure Leads, and never fail gaining the Tenace to yourſelf or Partner in other Suits; and begin with the higheſt of the Sequence, unleſs you have 5 in Number: In that Caſe play the loweſt (except in Trumps, when you muſt always play the higheſt) in order to get the Ace or King out of your Partner's or Adverſary's Hand, by which means you make Room for your Suit.

II.

If you have 5 of the ſmalleſt Trumps, and not one good Card in the other Suits, trump

trump out, which will have this good Conſequence at leaſt, to make your Partner the laſt Player, and by that Means gives him the Tenace.

III.

If you have 2 ſmall Trumps only, with Ace and King of two other Suits, and a Deficiency of the fourth Suit, make as many Tricks as you can immediately; and if your Partner refuſes either of your Suits, do not force him, becauſe that may weaken his Game too much.

IV.

You need ſeldom return your Partner's Lead, if you have good Suits of your own to play, unleſs it be to endeavour to ſave or win a Game: What is meant by good Suits, is in caſe you ſhall have Sequences of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave and Ten.

V.

If you have each 5 Tricks, and you are aſſured of getting 2 Tricks, in your own Hand, do not fail winning them, in Expectation of ſcoring 2 that Deal; becauſe, if you loſe the odd Trick, it makes 2 difference, and you play 2 to 1 againſt yourſelf.

An Exception to the foregoing Rule is, when you ſee a Probability either of ſaving your Lurch or winning the Game, in either of which Caſes you are to riſk the odd Trick.

VI.

When you have a Probability of winning the Game, always risk a Trick or two, because the Share of the Stake, which your Adversary has by a new Deal, will amount to more than the Point or two which you risk by that Deal.

The foregoing Case refers to Chap. VI. Case 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

VII.

If your Adversary is 6 or 7 Love, and you are to lead, your Business in that Case is to risk a Trick or two, in hopes of putting your Game upon an Equality; therefore, admitting you have the Queen or Knave, and 1 other Trump, and no good Cards in other Suits, play out your Queen or Knave of Trumps, by which Means you will strengthen your Partner's Game, if he is strong in Trumps; if he is weak, you do him no Injury.

VIII.

If you are 4 of the Game, you must play for an odd Trick, because it saves one half of the Stake which you play for; and, in order to win the odd Trick, tho' you are pretty strong in Trumps, be cautious how you trump out. What is meant by Strength in Trumps, is, in case you should have 1 Honour and 3 Trumps.

IX.

IX.

If you are 9 of the Game, and tho' very ſtrong in Trumps, if you obſerve your Partner to have a Chance of trumping any of your Adverſary's Suits; in that Caſe do not trump out, but give him an Opportunity of trumping thoſe Suits. If your Game is ſcored 1, 2, or 3, you muſt play the Reverſe; and alſo at 5, 6, or 7; becauſe in theſe two laſt recited Caſes you play for more than 1 Point.

X.

If you are laſt Player, and find that the third Hand cannot put on a good Card to his Partner's Lead, admitting you have no good Game of your own to play, return the Lead upon the Adverſary, which gives your Partner the Tenace in that Suit, and often obliges the Adverſary to change Suits, and conſequently gains the Tenace in that new Suit alſo.

XI.

If you have Ace, King, and four ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one; becauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Trump than the laſt Player; if ſo, you have three Rounds of Trumps; if not, you cannot fetch out all the Trumps.

XII.

If you have Ace, King, Knave, and three ſmall Trumps, begin with the King, and

then

then play the Ace, (except one of the Adverſaries refuſes Trumps) becauſe the Odds is in your favour, that the Queen falls.

XIII.

If you have King, Queen, and four ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one, becauſe the Odds is on your Side that your Partner has an Honour.

XIV.

If you have King, Queen, Ten and three ſmall Trumps, begin with the King, becauſe you have a fair Chance that the Knave falls in the ſecond Round, or you may wait to fineſs your Ten upon the Return of Trumps from your Partner.

Refers to Chap. VII. Caſe 1, 2, 3.

XV.

If you have Queen, Knave, and four ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one becauſe the Odds is in your favour that your Partner has an Honour.

XVI.

If you have Queen, Knave, Nine, and three ſmall Trumps, begin with the Queen, becauſe you have a fair Chance that the Ten falls in the ſecond Round; or you may wait to fineſs the Nine.

Refers to Chap. VII. Caſe 1, 2, 3.

XVII.

If you have Knave, Ten, and four ſmall Trumps,

Trumps, begin with a ſmall one, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 15.

XVIII.

If you have Knave, Ten, Eight, and three ſmall Trumps, begin with the Knave, in order to prevent the Nine from making a Trick, and the Odds is in your favour that the three Honours fall in two Rounds.

XIX.

If you have ſix Trumps of a lower Denomination, you are to begin with the loweſt, unleſs you ſhould have Ten, Nine, and Eight, and an Honour turns up againſt you; in that Caſe, if you are to play through the Honour, begin with the Ten, which obliges the Adverſary to play his Honour to his Diſadvantage, or leave it in your Partner's Option whether he will paſs it or not.

XX.

If you have Ace, King, and three ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 15.

XXI.

If you have Ace, King, and Knave, and two ſmall Trumps, begin with the King, which, next to a moral Certainty, informs your Partner that you have Ace and Knave remaining; and, by puting the Lead into your Partner's Hand, he plays you a Trump, upon which you are to fineſs the Knave, and no ill Conſequence can attend ſuch Play, except the Queen lies behind you ſingle.

Refers to Chap. VII. Caſe 1, 2, 3.

XXII.

If you have King, Queen, and three ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one, for the aſſigned Reaſons in N°. 15.

XXIII.

If you have King, Queen, Ten, and two ſmall Trumps, begin with the King, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 21.

XXIV.

If you have Queen, Knave, and three ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 15.

XXV.

If you have Queen, Knave, Nine, and two ſmall Trumps, begin with the Queen, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 16.

XXVI.

If you have Knave, Ten, and three ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 15.

XXVII.

If you have Knave, Ten, Eight, and two ſmall Trumps, begin with the Knave, becauſe in two Rounds of Trumps it is Odds but that the Nine falls; or, upon the Return of Trumps from your Partner, you may fineſs the Eight.

XXVIII.

If you have five Trumps of a lower Denomination, it is the beſt Play to begin with the

the loweſt, unleſs you have a Sequence of Ten, Nine, and Eight; in that Caſe, begin with the higheſt of the Sequence.

XXIX.

If you have Ace, King, and two ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 15.

XXX.

If you have Ace, King, Knave, and one ſmall Trump, begin with the King, for the Reaſons aſſigned in No. 21.

XXXI.

If you have King, Queen, and two ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 15.

XXXII.

If you have King, Queen, Ten, and one ſmall Trump, begin with the King, and wait for the Return of Trumps from your Partner, when you are to fineſs your Ten, in order to win the Knave.

XXXIII.

If you have Queen, Knave, Nine, and one ſmall Trump, begin with the Queen, in order to prevent the Ten from making a Trick.

XXXIV.

If you have Knave, Ten, and two ſmall Trumps begin with a ſmall one, for the Reaſons aſſigned in N°. 15.

XXXV.

XXXV.

If you have Knave, Ten, Eight, and one ſmall Trump, begin with the Knave, in order to prevent the Nine from making a Trick.

XXXVI.

If you have Ten, Nine, Eight, and one ſmall Trump, begin with the Ten, which leaves it in your Partner's Diſcretion, whether he will paſs or not.

XXXVII.

If you have Ten and three ſmall Trumps, begin with a ſmall one.

CHAP. II.

Some PARTICULAR RULES *to be obſerved.*

I.

IF you have Ace, King, and four ſmall Trumps, with a good Suit, you muſt play three Rounds of Trumps, otherwiſe you may have your ſtrong Suit trumped.

II.

If you have King, Queen, and four ſmall Trumps, with a good Suit, trump out with the King, becauſe when you have the Lead again, you will have three Rounds of Trumps.

III.

If you have King, Queen, Ten, and three ſmall Trumps, with a good Suit, trump out with the King, in Expectation of the Knave's falling at the ſecond Round; and do not wait to fineſs the Ten, for fear your ſtrong Suit ſhould be trumped.

IV.

If you have Queen, Knave, and three ſmall Trumps, with a good Suit, trump out with a ſmall one.

V.

If you have Queen, Knave, Nine, and two ſmall Trumps, with a good Suit, trump out with the Queen, in Expectation of the Ten's falling at the ſecond Round; and do not wait to fineſs the Nine, but trump out a ſecond time for the Reaſons aſſigned in Caſe III. in this Chapter.

VI.

If you have Knave, Ten, and three ſmall Trumps, with a good Suit, trump out with a ſmall one.

VII.

If you have Knave, Ten, Eight and two ſmall Trumps, with a good Suit, trump out with the Knave, in Expectation of the Nine's falling at the ſecond Round.

VIII.

If you have Ten, Nine, Eight, and one ſmall

ſmall Trump, with a good Suit, trump out with the Ten.

CHAP. III.

PARTICULAR GAMES, *and the Manner in which they are to be played, after a Learner has made ſome Progreſs in the Game.*

SUPPOSE you are elder Hand, and that your Game conſiſts of King, Queen, and Knave, of one Suit, Ace, King, Queen, and two ſmall Cards of another Suit, King and Queen of the third Suit, and three ſmall Trumps: *Query*, How is this Hand to be played? You are to begin with the Ace of your beſt Suit (or a Trump) which informs your Partner that you have the Command of that Suit; but you are not to proceed with the King of the ſame Suit, but you muſt play a Trump next; and if you find your Partner has no Strength to ſupport you in Trumps, and that your Adverſary plays to your weak Suit, *viz.* the King and Queen only, in that Caſe play the King of the Suit which belongs to the beſt Suit; and if you obſerve a Probability of either your Adverſaries being likely to trump that Suit, proceed then and play the King of the Suit of which you have King, Queen, and Knave. If it ſhould

ſo happen, that you Adverſaries do not play to your weakeſt Suit, in that Caſe, tho' apparently your Partner can give you no Aſſiſtance in Trumps, purſue your Scheme of trumping out as often as the Lead comes into your Hand: by which Means, ſuppoſing your Partner to have but two Trumps, and that your Adverſaries have four each, by three Rounds of Trumps, there remain only two Trumps againſt you.

II.

Elder Hand.

Suppoſe you have Ace, King, Queen, and one ſmall Trump, with a Sequence from the King of five in another Suit, with four other Cards of no Value. Begin with the Queen of Trumps, and purſue the Lead with the Ace, which demonſtrates to your Partner that you have the King: And as it would be bad Play to purſue Trumps the third Round, till you have firſt gained the Command of your great Suit, by ſtopping thus, it likewiſe informs your Partner that you have the King and one Trump only remaining; becauſe, if you had Ace, King, Queen, and two Trumps more, and Trumps went round twice, you could receive no Damage by playing the King the third Round.

When

When you lead your Sequence, begin with the loweſt, becauſe if your Partner has the Ace, he plays it, which makes room for your Suit. And ſince you have let your Partner into the State of your Game, as ſoon as he has the Lead, if he has a Trump or two remaining, he will play Trumps to you, with a moral Certainty that your King clears your Adverſaries Hands of all their Trumps.

III.

Second Player.

Suppoſe you have Ace, King and two ſmall Trumps, with a Quint-Major of another Suit; in the third Suit you have three ſmall Cards, and in the fourth Suit one. Your Adverſary on your right-hand begins with playing the Ace of your weak Suit, and then proceeds to play the King: In that Caſe, do not trump it, but throw away a loſing Card, and if he proceeds to play the Queen, throw away another loſing Card; and do the like the fourth Time, in hopes your Partner may trump it, who will in that caſe play a Trump, or will play to your ſtrong Suit: If Trumps are played, go on with them two Rounds, and then proceed to play your ſtrong Suit, by which Means, if there happen to be four Trumps in one of Adverſary's Hands, and two in the other, which is nearly the Caſe, your

Partner

Partner being intitled to have three Trumps out of the nine, conſequently there remain only ſix Trumps between the Adverſaries; your ſtrong Suit forces their beſt Trumps, and you have a Probability of making the odd Trick in your own Hand only; whereas if you had trumped one of your Adverſaries beſt Cards, you had ſo weakened your Hand, as probably not to make more than five Tricks without your Partner's Help.

IV.

Suppoſe you have Ace, Queen, and three ſmall Trumps; Ace, Queen, Ten, and Nine of another Suit; with two ſmall Cards of each of the other Suits: Your Partner leads to your Ace, Knave, Ten, and Nine; and as this Game requires rather to deceive your Adverſaries, than to inform your Partner, put up the Nine, which naturally leads the Adverſary to play Trumps, if he wins that Card. As ſoon as Trumps are played to you, return them upon your Adverſary, keeping the Command in your own Hand. If your Adverſary who led Trumps to you, puts up a Trump which your Partner cannot win, if he has no good Suit of his own to play, he will return your Partner's Lead, imagining that Suit lies between his Partner and yours; if this Fineſs of yours ſhould ſucceed, you will be a great Gainer by it, but ſcarcely poſſible to be a Loſer.

V.

V.

Suppoſe you have Ace, King, and three ſmall Trumps, with a Quart from a King, and two ſmall Cards of another Suit, and one ſmall Card to each of the other Suits; your Adverſary leads a Suit of which your Partner has a Quart-Major; your Partner puts up the Knave, and then proceeds to play the Ace: You refuſe to that Suit by playing your looſe Card; when your Partner plays the King, your Right-hand Adverſary trumps it, ſuppoſe with the Knave or Ten, do not over-trump him which may probably loſe you two or three Tricks by weakning of your Hand: But if he leads to the Suit of which you have none, trump it, and then play the loweſt of your Sequence, in order to get the Ace either out of your Partner's or Adverſaries Hand; which accompliſhed, as ſoon as you get the Lead, play two Rounds of Trumps, and then proceed to play your ſtrong Suit. Inſtead of your Adverſaries playing to your weak Suit, if he ſhould play Trumps, do you go on with them two Rounds, and then proceed to get the Command of your ſtrong Suit. But you will ſeldom find this laſt Method practiſed, except by moderate Players.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Games to be played with certain Obſervations whereby you are aſſured that your Partner has no more of the Suit played either by yourſelf or him.

I. *Firſt Example.*

SUPPOSE you lead from Queen, Ten, Nine, and two ſmall Cards of any Suit; the ſecond Hand puts on the Knave, your Partner plays the Eight; in this Caſe, you having Queen, Ten, and Nine, it is a Demonſtration, if he plays well, that he can have no more of that Suit. Therefore, by that Diſcovery, you may play your Game accordingly, either by forcing him to trump that Suit if you are ſtrong in Trumps, or by playing ſome other Suit.

II. *Second Example.*

Suppoſe you have King, Queen, and Ten of a Suit, and you lead your King, your Partner plays the Knave, this demonſtrates he has no more of that Suit.

III. *Third Example, which varies from the two former.*

Suppoſe you have King, Queen, and many more of a Suit, and you begin with the

the King, in ſome Caſes it is good Play in a Partner, when he has the Ace and one ſmall Card in that Suit only, to win his Partner's King with his Ace; for ſuppoſe he is very ſtrong in Trumps, by taking his Partner's King with the Ace, he trumps out, and after he has cleared the Board of Trumps, he returns his Partner's Lead and having parted with the Ace of that Suit, he has made room for his Partner to make that whole Suit, which poſſibly could not have been done if he had kept the Command in his Hand.

And ſuppoſing his Partner has no other good Card in his Hand beſides that Suit, he loſes nothing by the Ace's taking of his King; but if it ſhould ſo happen that he has a good Card to bring in that Suit, he gains all the Tricks which he makes in that Suit, by this Method of Play; and as your Partner has taken your King with the Ace, and trumps out upon it, you have Reaſon to judge he has one of that Suit to return you, therefore do not throw away any of that Suit, even to keep a King or Queen guarded.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Particular Games *both to endeavour to deceive and diſtreſs your Adverſaries, and to demonſtrate your Game to your Partner.*

I. *Firſt Example.*

SUPPOSE I play the Ace of a Suit of which I have Ace, King, and three ſmall ones; the laſt Player does not chuſe to trump it, having none of the Suit; if I am not ſtrong enough in Trumps, I muſt not play out the King, but keep the Command of that Suit in my Hand by playing of a ſmall one, which I muſt do in order to weaken his Game.

II. *Second Example.*

If a Suit is led of which I have none, and a moral Certainty that my Partner has not the beſt of that Suit, in order to deceive the Adverſary I throw away my ſtrong Suit; but to clear up Doubts to my Partner, when he has the Lead I throw away my weak Suit. This Method of Play will generally ſucceed, unleſs you play with very good Players, and even with them, you will oftner gain than loſe by this Method of Play.

CHAP. VI.

Particular Games *to be played, by which you run the Risk of losing one Trick only to gain three.*

I. *First Example.*

SUPPOSE Clubs to be Trumps, Heart is played by your Adversary your Partner having none of that Suit throws away a Spade; you are then t judge his Hand is composed of Trumps an Diamonds; and suppose you win tha Trick, and being too weak in Trumps, yo dare not force him; and suppose you sha have King, Knave, and one small Dia mond; and further suppose your Partne to have Queen and five Diamonds; in tha Case, by throwing out your King in you first Lead, and your Knave in your secon your Partner and you may win five Trick in that Suit; whereas if you had led small Diamond, and your Partner's Quee having been won with the Ace, the Kin and Knave remaining in your Hand, ob structs his Suit: And tho' he may hav the long Trump, yet, by playing a sma Diamond, and his long Trump havin been forced out of his Hand, you lose t this Method of Play three Tricks in th Deal.

II. *Second Example.*

Suppoſe, in the like Caſe of the former, you ſhould have Queen, Ten, and one ſmall Card in your Partner's ſtrong Suit; which is to be diſcovered by the former Example; and ſuppoſe your Partner to have Knave and five ſmall Cards in his ſtrong Suit; you having the Lead are to play your Queen, and when you play again you are to play your Ten; and ſuppoſe him to have the long Trump, by this Method he makes four Tricks in that Suit, but ſhould you play a ſmall one in that Suit, his Knave being gone, and the Queen remaining in your Hand in the ſecond Round of playing that Suit, and the long Trump being forced out of his Hand, the Queen remaining in your Hand obſtructs the Suit, by which Method of Play you loſe three Tricks in that Deal.

III. *Third Example.*

In the former Examples you have been ſuppoſed to have had the Lead, and by that Means have had an Opportunity of throwing out the beſt Cards in your Hand of your Partner's ſtrong Suit, in order to make room for the whole Suit, we will now ſuppoſe your Partner is to lead, and in the Courſe of Play, it appears to you that your Partner has one great Suit; ſup-

poſe, Ace, King, and four ſmall ones, and that you have Queen, Ten, Nine, and a very ſmall one of that Suit; when your Partner plays the Ace, you are to play the Nine; when he plays the King, you are to play the Ten; by which means you ſee, in the third Round, you make your Queen, and having a ſmall one remaining, you do not obſtruct your Partner's great Suit; whereas if you had kept your Queen and Ten, and the Knave have fallen from the Adverſaries, you had loſt two Tricks in that Deal.

IV. *Fourth Example.*

Suppoſe in the courſe of Play, as in the former Caſe you find your Partner to have one great Suit, and that you have King, Ten, and a ſmall one of that Suit, your Partner leads the Ace, in that Caſe play your Ten, and in the ſecond Round your King; this Method is to prevent a Poſſibility of obſtructing your Partner's great Suit.

V. *Fifth Example.*

Suppoſe your Partner has Ace, King, and four ſmall Cards in his great Suit, and that you have Queen, Ten, and a ſmall Card in that Suit; when he plays his Ace, do you play your Ten, and when he plays his King, do you play your Queen; by which

Metho

Method of Play you only risk one Trick to get four.

VI. *Sixth Example.*

We will now suppose you to have five *Cards* of your Partner's strong Suit, *viz.* Queen, Ten, Nine, Eight, and a small one; and that your Partner has Ace, King, and four small ones; when your Partner plays the Ace, do you play your Eight; when he plays the King, do you play your Nine; and in the third Round, no body having any of that Suit, except your Partner and you, poceed then to play the Queen, and then the Ten; and having a small one remaining, and your Partner two, you thereby gain a Trick, which you could not have done but by playing the high Cards, and by keeping a small one to play to your Partner.

CHAP. VII.

Particular Games *to be played when your Adversary turns up an Honour on your right Hand, with* DIRECTIONS *how to play when an Honour is turned up on your left Hand.*

I. *First Example.*

SUPPOSE the Knave is turned up on your right Hand, and that you have

King, Queen and Ten, in order to win the Knave, begin to play with your King, by which Method of Play, your Partner may ſuppoſe you to have Queen and Ten remaining, eſpecially if you have a ſecond Lead, and that you do not proceed to play your Queen.

II. *Second Example.*

The Knave being turned up as before, and that you have Ace, Queen, and Ten, by playing of your Queen, it anſwers the like Purpoſe of the former Rule.

III. *Third Example.*

If the Queen is turned up on your right Hand, and that you have Ace, King, and Knave, by playing your King, it anſwers the like Purpoſe of the former Rule.

IV. *Fourth Example.*

Suppoſe an Honour is turned up on your left Hand, and ſuppoſe you ſhould hold no Honour, in that Caſe you are to play Trumps through that Honour; but in Caſe you ſhould hold an Honour (except the Ace) you muſt be cautious how you play Trumps, becauſe, in Caſe your Partner holds no Honour, your Adverſary will play your own Game upon you.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

A CASE *to demonstrate the Danger of forcing your Partner.*

SUPPOSE *A* and *B* Partners, and that *A* has a Quint-major in Trumps, with a Quint-major, and three small Cards of another Suit, and that *A* has the Lead; and let us suppose the Adversaries *C* and *D* to have only five Trumps in either Hand: In this Case, *A* having the Lead, wins every Trick.

II.

Suppose, on the contrary, *C* has five small Trumps, with a Quint-major and three small Cards of another Suit, and that *C* has the Lead, who forces *A* to trump first, by which means *A* wins only five Tricks.

III.

A CASE *to demonstrate the Advantage by a Saw.*

Suppose *A* and *B* Partners, and that *A* has a Quart-major in Clubs, they being Trumps, another Quart-major in Hearts, another Quart-major in Diamonds, and the Ace of Spades: And let us suppose the Adversaries *C* and *D* to have the following Cards, *viz.* *C* has four Trumps, eight

Hearts and one Spade; *D* has five Trump and eight Diamonds; *C* being to lead, plays an Heart, *D* trumps it; *D* plays a Diamond, *C* trumps it; and thus purſuing the Saw, each Partner trumps a Quart-Major of *A*s, and *C* being to play at the ninth Trick, plays a Spade, which *D* trumps; thus *C* and *D* have won the nine firſt Tricks, and leave *A* with his Quart-major in Trumps only.

The foregoing *Caſe* ſhews, that whenever you gain the Advantage of eſtabliſhing of a Saw, it is your Intereſt to embrace it.

[What follows in this Treatiſe is the Addition promiſed.]

CHAP. IX.

Containing Variety of CASES, *intermixed with* CALCULATIONS, *demonſtrating when it is proper, at ſecond Hand, to put up the King, Queen, Knave, or Ten, with one ſmall Card of any Suit, &c.*

SUPPOSE you have four ſmall Trumps; in the three other Suits you have one Trick ſecure in each of them; and ſuppoſe your Partner has no Trump, in that Caſe the

the remaining Nine Trumps muſt be divided between your Adverſaries, ſuppoſe five in one Hand, and four in the other, as often as you have the Lead, play Trumps; and ſuppoſe you ſhould have four Leads, in that Caſe, you ſee your Adverſaries make only five Tricks out of nine Trumps; whereas if you had ſuffered them to make their Trumps ſingle, they might poſſibly have made nine Tricks.

By this Example, you ſee the Neceſſity there is of taking out two Trumps for one upon moſt Occaſions.

Yet there is an Exception to the foregoing Rule, becauſe if you find in the courſe of Play that your Adverſaries are very ſtrong in any particular Suit, and that your Partner can give you no Aſſiſtance in that Suit, in ſuch a Caſe you are to examine your own, and alſo your Adverſaries Scores, becauſe by keeping one Trump in your Hand to trump ſuch Suit, it may be either a means to ſave or win a Game.

II.

Suppoſe you have Ace, Queen, and two ſmall Cards of any Suit; your right hand Adverſary leads that Suit; in that Caſe, do not put up your Queen, becauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit than the third Hand; if ſo, you have the Command of that Suit.

An Exception to the foregoing Rule is in caſe you want the Lead, then you are to put up your Queen.

III.

Never chooſe to lead from King, Knave, and one ſmall Card in any Suit, becauſe it is 2 to 1 that your Partner has not the Ace, and alſo 32 to 25, or about 5 to 4, that he has Ace or Queen; and therefore as you have only about 5 to 4, in your Favour, and as you muſt have four Cards in ſome other Suit, ſuppoſe the Ten to be the higheſt, lead that Suit, becauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit than the laſt Player; and if the Ace of the firſt-mentioned Suit lies behind you, which is an equal Wager it ſhould ſo happen, in caſe your Partner has it not, in this Caſe, on your Adverſaries leading this Suit, you probably make two Tricks in it by this Method of Play.

IV.

Suppoſe in the Courſe of Play it appears to you, that your Partner and you have four or five Trumps remaining, when your Adverſaries have none, and that you have no winning Card in your Hand, but that you have Reaſon to judge your Partner has a thirteenth Card, or ſome other winning Card in his Hand; in that Caſe play a ſmall Trump, to put the Lead into his Hand, in order

order to throw away any loſing Card in your Hand, upon ſuch thirteenth or other good Card.

CHAP. X.

Some Directions *for putting up at ſecond Hand, King, Queen, Knave, or Ten, of any Suit,* &c.

I.

SUPPOSE you have the King, and one ſmall Card of any Suit, and that your right-hand Adverſary plays that Suit; if he is a good Player do not put up the King, unleſs you want the Lead, becauſe a good Player ſeldom leads from a Suit of which he has the Ace, but keeps it in his Hand (after the Trumps are played out) to bring in his ſtrong Suit.

II.

Suppoſe you have a Queen and one ſmall Card of any Suit, and that your right-hand Adverſary leads that Suit; do not put on your Queen, becauſe ſuppoſe the Adverſary has led from the Ace and Knave, in that Caſe, upon the Return of that Suit, your Adverſary fineſſes the Knave, which is generally good Play, eſpecially if his Partner has played the King, you thereby make your Queen; but by putting on the Queen, it ſhews your Adverſary that you have no Strength in that Suit, and conſequently puts him upon fineſſing upon your Partner throughout that whole Suit.

III.

In the former Examples you have been informed when it is thought proper to put up the King or Queen at ſecond Hand; you are likewiſe to obſerve, in caſe you ſhould have the Knave or Ten of any Suit, with a ſmall Card of the ſame Suit, it is generally bad Play to put up either of them at ſecond Hand, becauſe it is five to two that the third Hand has either Ace, King, or Queen of the Suit led; it therefore follows, that as the Odds againſt you is five to two, and tho' you ſhould ſucceed ſometimes by his Method of Play, yet in the main you muſt be a Loſer, becauſe it demonſtrates to your Adverſaries that you are weak in that Suit, and conſequently they fineſs upon your Partner througout that whole Suit.

IV.

Suppoſe you have Ace, King, and three ſmall Cards of a Suit, your right-hand Adverſary leads that Suit; upon which you play your Ace, and your Partner plays the Knave. In caſe you are ſtrong in Trumps, you are to return a ſmall one in that Suit, in order to let your Partner trump it: And this Conſequence attends ſuch Play, *viz.* you keep the Command of that Suit in your own Hand, and at the ſame Time, it gives your Partner an Intimation that you are ſtrong in Trumps; and therefore, he may play

play his Game accordingly, either in attempting to eſtabliſh a Saw, or by trumping out to you, if he has either Strength in Trumps, or the Command of the other Suits.

V.

Suppoſe *A* and *B*'s Game is ſcored 6, the Adverſaries *C* and *D* is ſcored 7, and that 9 Cards are played out, of which *A* and *B* have won 7 Tricks, and ſuppoſe no Honours are reckoned in that Deal; in this Caſe *A* and *B* have won the odd Trick, which puts their Game upon an Equality; and ſuppoſe *A* to have the Lead, and that *A* has two of the ſmalleſt Trumps remaining, with two winning Cards of other Suits; and ſuppoſe *C* and *D* have the two beſt Trumps between them, with two other winning Cards in their Hands, *Query*, How are you to play this Game? It is 11 to 3 that *C* has not the 2 Trumps; and, likewiſe, 11 to 3 that *D* has them not: The Odds being ſo much in *A*'s Favour to win the whole Stake, it is his Intereſt to play a Trump; for ſuppoſe the Stake to be 70*l.* depending, *A* wins the whole Stake, if he ſucceeds by this Method of play; but ſhould he play the cloſe Game, by forcing *C* or *D* to trump firſt, he having won the odd Trick already, and being ſure of winning two more in his own Hand, by this Method his Game will be ſcored 9 to 7, which is a-

bout

bout 3 to 2, and therefore, *A*'s Share of the 70*l.* will amount only to 42*l.* and, by this Method, *A* only ſecures 7*l.* Profit; but in the other Caſe, upon ſuppoſition that *A* and *B* have 11 to 3 of the Stake depending, as aforeſaid, by playing his Trump, he is intitled to 55*l.* out of the 70*l.* depending.

The foregoing Caſe being duly attended to, may be applied to the like Purpoſe, in other Parts of the Game.

CHAP. XI.

Some DIRECTIONS *how to play when an Ace, King, or Queen, are turned up on your Right-Hand,* &c.

SUPPOSE the Ace is turned up on your Right-hand, and that you have the Ten and Nine of Trumps only, with Ace, King and Queen of another Suit, and eight Cards of no Value, *Query*, How muſt this Game be played? Begin with the Ace of the Suit of which you have Ace, King, and Queen, which is an Information to your Partner that you have the Command of that Suit; then play your Ten of Trumps, becauſe it is five to two that your Partner has King, Queen, or Knave of Trumps; and tho' it is about ſeven to two that your Partner has not two Honours, yet, ſhould he

chance

chance to have them, and they prove to be the King and Knave, in that Caſe as your Partner will paſs your Ten of Trumps, and as it is 13 to 12 againſt the laſt Player for holding the Queen of Trumps, upon ſuppoſition your Partner has it not, in that Caſe, when your Partner has the Lead, he plays to your ſtrong Suit, and upon your having the Lead, you are to play the Nine of Trumps, which puts it in your Partner's Power to be almoſt certain of winning the Queen, if he lies behind it.

The foregoing Caſe ſhews, that turning up of an Ace againſt you, may be made leſs beneficial to your Adverſaries, provided you play by this Rule.

II.

If the King or Queen are turned up on your Right-hand, the like Method of Play may be made uſe of; but you are always to diſtinguiſh the Difference of your Partner's Capacity, becauſe a good Player will make a proper Uſe of ſuch Play, but a bad one ſeldom, if ever.

III.

Suppoſe the Adverſary on your Right-hand leads the King of Trumps, and that you ſhould have the Ace and four ſmall Trumps, with a good Suit; in this Caſe it is your Intereſt to paſs the King; and tho' he ſhould have King, Queen, and Knave

Knave of Trumps, with one more, if he is a moderare Player, he will play the ſmall one, imagining that his Partner has the Ace; when he plays the ſmall one, you are to paſs it, becauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Trump than the laſt Player; if ſo, and that he happens to be a tolerable Player, he will judge you have a good Reaſon for this Method of Play, and conſequently, if he has a third Trump remaining, he will play it, if not, he will play his beſt Suit.

IV.

A Critical CASE *to win an odd Trick.*

Suppoſe *A* and *B* Partners againſt *C* and *D*, and ſuppoſe the Game to be Nine all, and ſuppoſe all the Trumps are played out, *A* being the laſt Player, has the Ace and four other ſmall Cards of a Suit in his Hand, and one thirteenth Card remaining; *B* has only two ſmall Cards of *A*'s Suit; *C* has Queen and two other ſmall Cards of that Suit; *D* has King, Knave, and 1 ſmall Card of the ſame Suit. *A* and *B* have won 3 Tricks, *C* and *D* have won 4 Tricks; it therefore follows, that *A* is to win 4 Tricks out of the ſix Cards in his Hand, in order to win the Game. *C* leads this Suit, and *D* puts up the King; *A* gives him that Trick, *D* returns that Suit, *A* paſſes it, and *C* puts up his

his Queen: Thus *C* and *D* have won ſix Tricks, and *C* imagining the Ace of that Suit to be in his Partner's Hand, returns it, by which means *A* wins the 4 laſt Tricks, and conſequently the Game.

V.

Suppoſe you ſhould have the King and five ſmall Trumps, and that your Right-hand Adverſary plays the Queen; in that Caſe do not put on your King, becauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has the Ace; and ſuppoſe your Adverſary ſhou'd have Queen, Knave, Ten, and one ſmall Trump, it is alſo an equal Wager that the Ace lies ſingle, either in your Adverſaries Hand or Partner's; in either of which Caſes it is bad Play to put on your King; but if the Queen of Trumps is led, and that you ſhould happen to have the King, with two or three Trumps, it is the beſt Play to put on the King, becauſe it is good Play to lead from the Queen and one ſmall Trump only; and in that Caſe, ſhou'd your Partner have the Knave of Trumps, and your Left-hand Adverſary hold the Ace, your neglecting to put on the King is the Loſs of a Trick.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

The Ten or Nine being turn'd up on your Right-hand, &c.

I.

SUPPOSE the Ten is turned up on your Right-hand, and that you ſhou'd have King, Knave, Nine, and two ſmall Trumps, with eight other Cards of no Value, and that it is proper for you to lead Trumps; in that Caſe, begin with the Knave, in order to prevent the Ten from making of a Trick; and tho' it is about five to four that your Partner hold an Honour, yet if that ſhould fail, by fineſſing your Nine on the Return of Trumps from your Partner, you have the Ten in your Power.

II.

The Nine being turned up on your Right-hand, and that you ſhould have Knave, Ten, Eight, and two ſmall Trumps, by leading the Knave it anſwers the like Purpoſe of the former Caſe.

III.

You are to make a wide Difference between a Lead of Choice, and a forced Lead of your Partner's; becauſe in the firſt Caſe he is ſuppoſed to lead from his beſt Suit, and finding you deficient in that Suit, and not being ſtrong enough in Trumps, and

not

not daring to force you, he then plays his next best Suit, by which Alteration of Play it is next to a Demonstration that he is weak in Trumps; but should he persevere, by playing of his first Lead if he is a good Player, you are to judge him strong in Trumps. and it is a Direction for you to play your Game accordingly.

IV.

There is nothing more pernicious at the Game of Whist, than to change Suits often, because in every new Suit you run the Risk of giving your Adversary the Tenace; and therefore, though you lead from a Suit of which you have the Queen, Ten, and three small ones, and your Partner puts up the Nine only, in that Case, if you should happen to be weak in Trumps, and that you have no tolerable Suit to lead from, it is your best Play to pursue the Lead of that Suit, by playing your Queen, which leaves it in your Partner's Option whether he will trump it or not, in case he has no more of that Suit; but in your second Lead, in case you should happen to have the Queen or Knave of any other Suit, with one Card only of the same Suit, it would be better Play to lead from your Queen or Knave of either of these Suits, it being 5 G 2 that your Parner has one Honour at least in either of those Suits.

V.

V.

If you have Ace, King, and one ſmal Card of any Suit, with four Trumps; i your right-hand Adverſary leads that Suit paſs it, becauſe it is an equal Wager tha your Partner has a better Card in that Sui than the third Hand; if ſo, you gain a Trick by it; if otherwiſe, as you have four Trumps, you need not fear to loſe by it, becauſe when Trumps are played, you may be ſuppoſed to have the long Trump.

CHAP. XIII.

A CAUTION *not to part with the Command of your Adverſaries great Suit*, &c.

I.

IN Caſe you are weak in Trumps, and that it does not appear that your Partner is very ſtrong in them, be very cautious how you part with the Command of your Adverſary's great Suit: For ſuppoſe your Adverſary plays a Suit of which you have King, Queen, and one ſmall Card only, the Adverſary leads the Ace, and, upon playing the ſame Suit, you play your Queen, which makes it almoſt certain to your Partner that you have the King; and ſuppoſe your Partner refuſes to that Suit, do not play the King, becauſe if the Lead-

er

r of that Suit, or his Partner have the Long Trump, you riſk the loſing of three Tricks to get one.

II.

Suppoſe your Partner has ten Cards remaining in his Hand, and that it appears to you, that they conſiſt of Trumps and one Suit only; and ſuppoſe you ſhould have King, Ten, and one ſmall Card of his ſtrong Suit, with Queen and two ſmall Trumps; in this Caſe, you are to judge he has five Cards of each Suit, and therefore you ought to play out the King of his ſtrong Suit; and if you win that Trick, your next beſt Play is, to throw out the Queen of Trumps; if that likewiſe comes home, proceed to play Trumps: This Method of Play may be made uſe of at any Score of the Game, except at 4 and 9.

III.

The TRUMP *turned up to be remembered.*

It is ſo neceſſary that the Trump turned up ſhould be known and remembered, both by the Dealer and his Partner, that we think it proper to obſerve, That the Dealer ſhould always ſo place that Card, as to be certain of having recourſe to it: For, ſuppoſe it to be only a 5, and that the Dealer has two more, *viz.* the 6 and 9, if his Partner trumps out with Ace and King,

King, he ought to play his 6 and 9; becauſe, let us ſuppoſe your Partner to have Ace, King, and four ſmall Trumps, in this Caſe, by your Partner's knowing you have the 5 remaining, you may win many Tricks.

IV.

Your right-hand Adverſary leads a Suit of which you have the Ten and two ſmall ones; the third Hand puts up the Knave, your Partner wins it with the King; when your right hand leads that Suit again, and plays a ſmall one, do you put on your Ten, becauſe it may ſave your Partner's Ace, upon Suppoſition that your right-hand Adverſary led from the Queen; you will ſeldom fail of Succeſs by this Method of Play.

V.

Suppoſe you have the beſt Trump, and that the Adverſary *A* has one Trump only remaining, and that it appears to you that your Adverſary *B* has a great Suit; in this Caſe, though you permit *A* to make his Trump, yet by keeping the Trump in your Hand, you prevent the Adverſary *B* from making his great Suit; whereas, if you had taken out *A*'s Trump, it had made only one Trick difference, but by this Method you probably ſave three or four Tricks.

VI.

The following CASE *happens frequently.*

That you have two Trumps remaining when your Adverſaries have only one, and it appears to you that your Partner has one great Suit, in this Caſe always play a Trump, tho' you have the worſt, becauſe by removing the Trump out of your Adverſary's Hands, there can be no Obſtruction to your Partner's great Suit.

VII.

Suppoſe you ſhould have three Trumps when no body elſe have any, and that you ſhould have only four Cards of any certain Suit remaining; in this Caſe play a Trump, which ſhews your Partner that you have all the Trumps, and alſo gives you a fair Chance for one of your Adverſaries to throw away one Card of the aforeſaid Suit; by which means, ſuppoſing that Suit to have been once led, and one thrown away, makes Five, and four remaining in your Hand makes Nine, there being only four remaining between three Hands, and your Partner having an equal Wager to hold a better Card in that Suit than the laſt Player, it therefore follows that you have an equal Chance to make three Tricks in that Suit, which probably could not have been done but by this Method of Play.

Suppoſe

VIII.

Suppoſe you have five Trumps, and ſi ſmall Cards of any Suit, and you are t lead; the beſt Play is to lead from the Su of which you have ſix, becauſe, as you ar deficient in two Suits, your Adverſarie will probably trump out, which is playin your own Game for you; whereas, ha you begun with playing Trumps, the would force you, and conſequently deſtro your Game.

CHAP. XIV.

Some Purchaſers of the TREATISE *i Manuſcript, diſpoſed of the laſt Win ter, having deſired a further Explana tion concerning the playing of Se quences, they are explained in the fol lowing Manner.*

I.

IN Trumps you are to play the highe of your Sequences, unleſs you ſhou have Ace, King, and Queen; in that Caſ play the loweſt, in order to let your Part ner into the State of your Game.

II.

In Suits which are not Trumps, if yo have a Sequence of King, Queen, an Knave, and two ſmall ones; whether yo

ar

are ſtrong in Trumps or not, it is the beſt Play to begin with the Knave, becauſe, by getting the Ace out of any Hand, you make room for the whole Suit.

III.

And in caſe you are ſtrong in Trumps, ſuppoſing you ſhould have a Sequence of Queen, Knave, Ten, and two ſmall Cards of any Suit; in that Caſe, you ought to play the higheſt of your Sequence, becauſe, if either of the Adverſaries ſhould trump that Suit in the ſecond Round, by being ſtrong in Trumps, you fetch out their Trumps, and conſequently make the Remainder of that Suit.

The like Method may be taken, if you ſhould happen to have a Sequence by Knave, Ten, Nine, and two ſmall Cards of any Suit.

IV.

If you have a Sequence of a King, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Card of any Suit, whether you are ſtrong in Trumps, or otherwiſe, play your King; and do the like by any inferior Sequences, if you have only four in Number.

V.

But if you ſhould happen to be weak in Trumps, you muſt always begin with the loweſt of the Sequence, in caſe you ſhould have five in Number; for ſuppoſe

your Partner to have the Ace of that Suit, he then makes it; and where lies the Difference whether you or your Partner win a Trick? For if you had the Ace and four ſmall Cards of any Suit, and are weak in Trumps, and led from that Suit, if you play well, you ought to play the Ace; if you are very ſtrong in Trumps, you may play your Game as backward as you pleaſe; but if you are weak in Trumps, you muſt play the reverſe.

VI.

Let us explain what is meant by being ſtrong or weak in Trumps.

If you have Ace, King, and three ſmall Trumps.

King, Queen, and three ſmall Trumps.
Queen, Knave, and three ſmall Trumps.
Queen, Ten, and three ſmall Trumps.
Knave, Ten, and three ſmall Trumps.
Queen, and four ſmall Trumps.
Knave, and four ſmall Trumps.

In any of the aforeſaid Caſes, you may be underſtood to be very ſtrong in Trumps, and therefore you may play by the foregoing Rules, being morally aſſured of having the Command in Trumps.

If you have two or three ſmall Trumps only; we underſtand you to be weak in them.

VII

VII.

What Strength in Trumps intitles you to force your Partner at any Point of the Game?

Ace, and three ſmall Trumps.
King, and three ſmall Trumps.
Queen, and three ſmall Trumps.
Knave, and three ſmall Trumps.

VIII.

If, by Accident, either you or the Adverſaries have forced your Partner, (*tho'* you are weak in Trumps) if he has had the Lead, and does not chuſe to trump out, force him on as often as the lead comes into your Hand, unleſs you have good Suits of your own to play.

IX.

If you ſhould happen to have only two or three ſmall Trumps, and that your right-hand Adverſary leads a Suit of which you have none, trump it, which is an information to your Partner that you are weak in Trumps.

X.

Suppoſe you have Ace, Knave, and one ſmall Trump, and that your Partner trumps to you, ſuppoſe from the King and three ſmall Trumps, *Query*, Whether it is the beſt Play to put on the Ace or Knave? And ſuppoſe your right-hand Adverſary has three Trumps, and that your left-hand Ad-

verſary has the like Number; in this Caſe, by fineſſing of your Knave, and playing your Ace, if the Queen is on your right-hand, you win a Trick by it; but if the Queen is on your left-hand, and you ſhou'd play the Ace, and then return the Knave, admitting your left-hand Adverſary put on the Queen, which he ought to do, it is above 2 to 1 that one of the Adverſaries have the Ten, and conſequently you gain no Trick by playing thus.

XI.

If your Partner has led from the Ace of Trumps, and ſuppoſe you ſhou'd have King, Knave, and one ſmall Trump, by putting on your Knave, and returning the King, it anſwers exactly the like Purpoſe of the former Rule.

In other Suits you may practice the like Method.

XII.

If you are ſtrong in Trumps, and that you have King, Queen, and two or three ſmall Cards in any other Suit, you may lead a ſmall one, it being 5 to 4 that your Partner has an Honour in that Suit; but, if you are weak in Trumps, you ought to begin with the King.

XIII.

If your right-hand Adverſary leads a Suit of which you have King, Queen, and

two or three ſmall Cards of the ſame Suit, you being ſtrong in Trumps, may pāſs it, becauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit than the third Hand; if not, by your Strength of Trumps, you need not fear making that Suit.

XIV.

If your right-hand Adverſary leads a Suit, of which you have King, Queen, and one ſmall Card, whether in Trumps or not, put on the Queen: Alſo, if you have Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Card, put on the Knave; and if you have Knave, Ten, and one ſmall Card, put on the Ten; by putting up the ſecond beſt, as aforeſaid, your Partner has an Expectation of your having a better Card or Cards, in the ſame Suit; and, by recourſe to the Calculations annexed to this Treatiſe, he may be able to judge what are the odds for and againſt him.

XV.

If you ſhou'd have Ace, King, and two ſmall Cards in any Suit, being ſtrong in Trumps; if your right-hand Adverſary leads that Suit, you may paſs it, becauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit than the third Hand; if ſo, you gain a Trick by it; if otherwiſe, you need not fear to make your

Ace and King, by your Strength in Trumps.

XVI.

If you ſhould have the Ace, Nine, Eight, and one ſmall Trump, and that your Partner leads the Ten; in that Caſe paſs it, becauſe unleſs the three Honours lie behind you, you are ſure of making two Tricks; do the like, if you ſhould have the King, Nine, Eight, and one ſmall Trump; or the Queen, Nine, Eight, and one ſmall Trump.

XVII.

In order to deceive your Adverſaries, if your right-hand Adverſary leads from a Suit, of which you have Ace, King, and Queen, or Ace, King, and Knave, put on the Ace; becauſe that encourages the Adverſaries to play that Suit again: And tho' you deceive your Partner by this Method of Play, you alſo deceive your Adverſaries, which is of greater Conſequence in this Caſe; becauſe, if you had put on the loweſt of the Tierce-major, or the Knave in the other Suit, your right-hand Adverſary had made a Diſcovery that the Strength of that Suit was againſt him, and conſequently would have changed Suits.

XVIII.

Suppoſe you have Ace, Ten, and one ſmall Card, in any Suit; alſo the Ace, Nine, and one ſmall Card of any Suit, *Query*, Which

Which of theſe Suits ought you to lead from? *Anſwer*, from the Suit of which you have the Ace, Nine and one ſmall Card; for this Reaſon, it being an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit, than the laſt Player; if not, let us then ſuppoſe that your right-Hand Adverſary leads from the King, or Queen of the Suit, of which you have the Ace, Ten, and one ſmall Card; in that Caſe, it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit, than the third Hand; if that happens to be the Caſe, upon the Return of the Suit, you lie Tenace, and conſequently ſtand a fair Chance for three Tricks in that Suit.

XIX.

A CASE *to demonſtrate the Tenace.*

Let us ſuppoſe *A* and *B* to play at Two-handed Whiſt, and let us ſuppoſe *A* to have the Ace, Queen, Ten, Eight, Six, and Four of Clubs, which in caſe *B* always leads, are ſix ſure Tricks. Let us ſuppoſe he has the ſame Hand in Spades, which, in caſe *B* always leads, are ſix more ſure Tricks. We ſuppoſe *B* has the Remainder of theſe two Suits.

Let us ſuppoſe *B* to have the ſame Hand in Hearts and Diamonds, as *A* has in Spades and Clubs, and that *A* has the Remainder of the Hearts and Diamonds, which, in caſe

A always leads, are twelve ſure Tricks alſo to *B*.

The foregoing Caſe ſhews that both Hands are exactly equal; and therefore let one of them name his Trumps, and lead, he wins thirteen Tricks only.

But if one names the Trumps, and the other leads, he that names the Trumps ought to win fourteen Tricks.

Thoſe who would attain to the playing of Whiſt to perfection, muſt not be content only with being a Maſter of the Calculations contained in this Treatiſe, and alſo an exact Judge of all the General and Particular Caſes in the ſame; but be a very punctual Obſerver of ſuch Cards as are thrown away, both by his Partner and Adverſaries, and at what time: Whoever attends cloſely to theſe Particulars, is the moſt likely to attain their End.

CHAP. XV.

Additional CASES.

I.

WHEN it appears to you that the Adverſaries have three or four Trumps remaining, and that neither you nor your Partner have any, never attempt to force one Hand to trump, and to let the other throw

throw away a losing Card, but rather endeavour to find out a Suit in your Partner's Hand, in case you have no Suit in your own, by which means you prevent them from making their Trumps separate.

II.

Suppose *A* and *B* are Partners against *C* and *D*, and suppose nine Cards are played out, and also suppose eight Trumps are played out; and further suppose *A* to have one Trump only, and suppose his Partner *B* to have the Ace and Queen of Trumps, and suppose the Adversaries *C* and *D* to have the King and Knave of Trumps between them, *A* leads his small Trump, *C* plays the Knave of Trumps; *Query*, Whether *B* is to play his Ace or Queen of Trumps upon the Knave? *Answer*, *B* is to play his Ace upon the Knave, because *D* having four Cards in his Hand remaining, and *C* has only three, consequently, it is four to three in *B*'s Favour that the King is in *D*'s Hand; if we reduce the Number of four Cards in a Hand to three, the Odds then is 3 to 2; and if we reduce the Number of three Cards in a Hand to two, the Odds then is 2 to one in favour of *B*'s winning of a Trick, by putting on his Ace of Trumps: By the like Rule you may play all the other Suits.

III.

Let us ſuppoſe you have the thirteenth Trump, and alſo the thirteenth Card of any Suit in your Hand, and one loſing Card, and let us ſuppoſe you have only three Cards remaining, *Query*, Which of theſe Cards are you to play? *Anſwer*, You are to play the loſing Card, becauſe if you play the thirteenth Card firſt, the Adverſaries knowing you to have one Trump remaining, will not paſs your loſing Card, and therefore you play 2 to 1 againſt yourſelf.

IV.

Let us ſuppoſe that you have the Ace, King, and three ſmall Cards in any Suit, which has never been played, and let us ſuppoſe that it appears to you that your Partner has the laſt Trump remaining, *Query*, How are you to play theſe Cards to your greateſt Advantage? *Anſwer*, You are to lead a ſmall Card in that Suit, becauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit than the laſt Player; if ſo, and that there are only three Cards in that Suit in any one Hand, it follows that you win five Tricks in that Suit; whereas, if you play the Ace and King of that Suit, it is 2 to 1 that your Partner does not hold the Queen, and conſequently, by playing the Ace and King, it is 2 to 1 that you win only two Tricks in that Suit. This Method

may

may be taken in caſe all the Trumps are played out, provided you have good Cards in other Suits to bring in this Suit, and you may obſerve that you reduce the Odds of 2 to 1 againſt you, to an equal Chance by this Method of Play, and probably gain three Tricks by it.

V.

If you chooſe to have Trumps played by the Adverſaries, and that your Partner has led a Suit to you, of which you have the Ace, Knave, Ten, Nine, and Eight, or the King, Knave, Ten, Nine, and Eight, you are to play the Eight of either Suit, which probably leads the Adverſary, if he wins that Card, to play Trumps.

VI.

Suppoſe you ſhould have a Quart-major in any Suit, with one or two more of the ſame Suit, and that it is neceſſary to let your Partner know that you have the Command of that Suit, in that Caſe, throw away the Ace of that Suit, upon any Suit of which you have none in your Hand to clear up his Doubts, becauſe the Odds is in your favour that neither of the Adverſaries have more than three in that Suit: The like Method may be taken if you have a Quart to a King; (the Ace being played out) you may throw away the King, alſo if you ſhould have a Quart to a Queen, (the Ace and King being played out) you may throw

away your Queen: All which lets your Partner into the State of your Game, and you may play by the like Rule in all inferior Sequences, having the beſt of them in your Hand.

VII.

There is ſcarcely any thing more commonly practiſed amongſt moderate Players, in caſe the King is turned up on their left-hand, and that they have the Queen and one ſmall Trump only, to play out their Queen, in hopes their Partner may win the King if it is put on; not conſidering that it is about 2 to 1 that their Partner has not the Ace, and admitting he has the Ace, they do not conſider that they play two Honours againſt one, and conſequently weaken their Game, the Neceſſity only of playing Trumps ſhould oblige them to play thus.

VIII.

A Caſe which frequently happens.

A and *B* are Partners againſt *C* and *D*; all the Trumps are played out except one which *C* or *D* has; *A* has three or four winning Cards in his Hand of a Suit already played, with an Ace and one ſmall Card of another Suit; *Query*, Whether it is *A*'s beſt Play to throw away one of his winning Cards, or the ſmall Card to his Ace-ſuit? *Anſwer*, It is his beſt Play to throw away one

one of his winning Cards, becauſe if his right-hand Adverſary plays to his Ace-ſuit, he has it in his Power to paſs it, and conſequently his Partner *B* has an equal Chance to have a better Card in that Suit than the third Hand; if ſo, and that he has any forcing Card, or one of his Partner's Suit to play to him, in order to force out the laſt Trump, his Ace remaining in his Hand, brings in his winning Cards; whereas, if *A* had thrown away the ſmall Card to his Ace-ſuit, and that his right-hand Adverſary had led that Suit, he had been obliged to put on his Ace, and conſequently had loſt ſome Tricks by this Method of Play.

IX.

Suppoſe ten Cards have been played out, and ſuppoſe it appears very probable that your left-hand Adverſary has three Trumps remaining, *viz.* the beſt and two ſmall ones; and ſuppoſe you have two Trumps only, and that your Partner has no Trump, and ſuppoſe your right-hand Adverſary plays a Thirteenth or ſome other winning Card; in that Caſe paſs it, by which Means you gain a Trick.

X.

In order to let your Partner into the State of your Game, let us ſuppoſe you to have a Quart-major in Trumps (or any other four beſt Trumps) if you are obliged to trump,

trump a Card, win it with the Ace of Trumps, and then play the Knave, or win it with the higheſt of any other four beſt Trumps, and then play the loweſt, which clears up your Game to your Partner, and by ſuch a Diſcovery it may be the Means of winning many Tricks; you may practice the like Rule in all other Suits.

XI.

If your Partner calls at the Point of Eight before his time, you are to trump to him, whether you are ſtrong in Trumps or Suits, or not, becauſe as he calls before he is obliged to do ſo, it is a Declaration of his being ſtrong in Trumps.

XII.

Suppoſe your right-hand Adverſary turns up the Queen of Clubs, and ſuppoſe when he has the lead, he plays the Knave of Clubs, and ſuppoſe you have the Ace, Ten, and one Club more, or the King, Ten, and one ſmall Card. *Query*, When he leads his Knave whether you are to win it or not? *Anſwer*, You are not to win it, becauſe it is an equal Wager, when he leads his Knave of Clubs, you not having the King, that your Partner has it; alſo, it is an equal Wager when he leads his Knave of Clubs, you not having the Ace, that your Partner has it, and conſequently you gain a Trick by paſſing it; which cannot be done if you either put on your King or Ace of Clubs.

XIII

XIII.

A Caſe for a Slam.

Let us ſuppoſe *A* and *B* Partners againſt *C* and *D*, and let us ſuppoſe *C* to deal, and let us ſuppoſe *A* to have the King, Knave, Nine, and ſeven of Clubs, they being Trumps; a Quart-major in Diamonds, a Terce-major in Hearts, and the Ace and King of Spades.

Let us ſuppoſe *B* to have nine Diamonds, two Spades, and two Hearts.

Alſo let us ſuppoſe *D* to have the Ace, Queen, Ten and Eight of Trumps, with nine Spades.

And let *C* have five Trumps and Eight Hearts.

A is to lead a Trump, which *D* is to win, and *D* is to play a Spade which his Partner *C* is to trump; *C* is to lead a Trump, which his Partner *D* is to win; then *D* is to lead a Spade, which *C* is to trump; and *C* is to play a Trump, which *D* is to win; and *D* having the beſt Trump is to play it; which done, *D* having ſeven Spades in his Hand wins them, and conſequently Slams *A* and *B*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Additional CASES *at* WHIST, *never publiſhed till* 1748.

I.

IF your Partner leads the King of a Suit, and that you have none of that Suit, paſs it, by throwing away a loſing Card, (unleſs your right-hand Adverſary has put on the Ace, becauſe, by ſo doing you make room for his Suit.

II.

Suppoſe your Partner leads the Queen of a Suit, and your right-hand Adverſary wins it with the Ace, and returns that Suit, in caſe you have none of it, do not trump it, but throw away a loſing Card, which makes room for your Partner's Suit. An Exception to this Manner of Play is, if you play for an odd Trick, and that you are very weak in Trumps, you may trump it.

III.

Suppoſe you have the Ace, King, and a ſmall Card of a Suit, and that your left-hand Adverſary leads that Suit; and ſuppoſe you ſhould have 4 ſmall Trumps, and no Suit of conſequence to lead from; and ſuppoſe your right-hand Adverſary ſhould put up the Nine, or any lower Card

Card; in this Caſe, win it with the Ace, and return the lead upon the Adverſary, by playing the ſmall Card of that Suit; who will have reaſon to judge that the King lies behind him, and conſequently will not put up his Queen if he has it, and therefore you have a fair Probability of winning a Trick by this Method of Play, and at the ſame time letting your Partner into the State of your Game.

IV.

If your Partner forces you to trump a Card early in the Deal, you are to ſuppoſe him ſtrong in Trumps; except at the points of 4 or 9, and therefore if you are ſtrong in Trumps you may play them.

V.

Suppoſe you call at the Point of 8, and your Partner has no Honour, and ſuppoſe you ſhould have the King, Queen, and Ten; the King, Knave, and Ten; or the Queen, Knave, and Ten of Trumps; when Trumps are played always put on the Ten, which demonſtrates to your Partner that you have 2 Honours remaining, and ſo plays his Game accordingly.

VI.

Suppoſe your right-hand Adverſary calls at the Point of 8, and his Partner has no Honour, and ſuppoſe you ſhould have the King, Nine, and 1 ſmall Trump, or the Queen, Nine, and 2 ſmall Trumps, when

Trumps

Trumps are played by your Partner put on the Nine, becauſe it is about 2 to 1 that the Ten is not behind you, and ſo you play your Nine to an Advantage.

VII.

If you ſhould happen to lead a Suit of which you have the Ace, King, and 2, or 3 more, when you play the Ace, if your Partner plays the Ten, or Knave, and ſuppoſe you ſhould have one ſingle Card in your Hand in any other Suit, and two or three ſmall Trumps only, in this Caſe lead the ſingle Card in order to eſtabliſh a Saw, and this Conſequence attends ſuch Play, *viz.* upon leading that Suit it gives your Partner an equal Chance of having a better Card in it than the laſt Player, whereas had he led that Suit to you, which is probable had been his ſtrong Suit, the Adverſary would have made the Diſcovery of your attempting to eſtabliſh a Saw, they would trump out, and ſo prevent your making your ſmall Trumps: By this Method of Play your Partner will eaſily judge the Reaſon for your changing of Suits; and ſo play his Game accordingly.

VIII.

Suppoſe you have the Ace and Deuce of Trumps, and ſtrong in the three other Suits, if you are to lead, play your Ace, and next your Deuce of Trumps, in order

o put the Lead into your Partner's Hands, o take out 2 Trumps for 1; and ſuppoſe he laſt Player wins that Trick, and that e leads a Suit of which you have the ce, King, and 2 or 3 more, paſs it, beauſe it is an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit than the hird Hand; if ſo, he will then have an pportunity of taking out two Trumps to ne; when the Lead comes into your Hand ou are to endeavour to force out 1 of the Trumps remaining, upon Suppoſition 1 Trumps are played out, and the Odds ſtill in your Favour that your Partner as 1 of the 2 Trumps remaining.

IX.

Suppoſe 10 Cards are played out, and that ou have the King, Ten, and 1 ſmall Card f any Suit, which has never been led, and uppoſe you have won 6 Tricks, and ſuppoſe your Partner leads from that Suit, nd that there is neither a Trump or thirteenth Card in any Hand, in this Caſe, unleſs your right-hand Adverſary puts on ſo igh a Card as obliges you to play your King, do not put it on, becauſe upon the Return of that Suit you make your King, nd conſequently the odd Trick, which nakes 2 difference, if there happens to be nly 9 Cards played out in the like Circumſtance, you are to play by the like

Rule

Rule. This Method is always to be taken unleſs the gaining of 2 Tricks gives you a Chance either to ſave your Lurch or to win or ſave the Game.

X.

Suppoſe *A* and *B* Partners againſt *C* and *D*, and let us ſuppoſe *B* has the two laſt Trumps, alſo the Queen, Knave, and Nine, of another Suit, and let us ſuppoſe *A* has neither the Ace, King, or Ten, of that Suit, and *A* is to lead that Suit; *Query*, What Card is *B* to play to give him the faireſt Probability of winning a Trick in that Suit? *Anſwer*, *B* is to play the Nine of that Suit; becauſe it is only five to four againſt him that his left-hand Adverſary holds the Ten, and if he plays either the Queen, or Knave, it is about three to one that the Ace, or King, is in his left-hand Adverſary's Hands, and conſequently he reduces the Odds of three to one againſt him, to five to four only.

XI.

Let us vary the foregoing Caſe, and put the King, Knave, and Nine of a Suit into *B*'s Hand, upon Suppoſition that *A* has neither Ace, Queen, or Ten, when *A* leads that Suit, it is exactly equal whether *B* plays his King, Queen, or Ten.

XII.

Suppoſe you have Ace, King, and three

or

four ſmall Cards of a Suit not played, and that it appears to you that your Partner has the laſt Trump; in this Caſe, if you are to lead, play a ſmall Card in that Suit, it being an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit than the laſt Player; if ſo, the Probability is in your Favour that you make 5 or 6 Tricks in that Suit, but if you ſhould play out the Ace and King, of that Suit, it is 2 to 1 that your Partner has not the Queen, and conſequently it is 2 to 1 that you make only two Tricks in that Suit, by which Method of Play you riſk the loſing of 3 or 4 Tricks in that Deal to gain one only.

XIII.

Suppoſe your Partner leads a Suit of which he has the Ace, Queen, Knave, and many more, and leads his Ace, and then plays his Queen, in caſe you have the King and two ſmall Cards in that Suit, win his Queen, with the King, and ſuppoſe you are ſtrong in Trumps, by clearing the Board of Trumps, and having a ſmall Card of your Partner's great Suit, you do not obſtruct his Suit, and conſequently win many Tricks by this Method of Play.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

A DICTIONARY *for* WHIST *which resolves almost all the Critical Cases that may happen at that* GAME *by way of Question and Answer.*

1. HOW to play Trumps to the greatest Advantage, peruse the Treatise of Whist, Chap. I. Case 11. and all the remaining Cases in that Chapter, also Chap. II.

2. How to play Sequences when Trumps? *Answer*, you are to begin with the highest of them.

3. How to play Sequences when they are not Trumps?

Ans. If you have 5 in Number, you are to begin with the lowest, if 3 or 4 in Number, always play the highest.

4. Why do you prefer playing of Sequences rather than other Suits?

Ans. Because they are the safest Lead, and gain the Tenace in other Suits.

5. When ought you to make Trick early?

Ans. When you are weak in Trumps.

6. When ought you not to make Trick early?

Ans. When you are strong in Trumps.

7. When do you play from an Ace-ſuit?

Anſ. You do ſo when you have 3 in Number only in any Suit (Trumps excepted.)

8. When don't you play from an Ace Suit?

Anſ. You ought not to lead from an Ace-ſuit, having 4 or more in Number in any other Suit; becauſe the Ace is an Aſſiſtant to your great Suit, and when Trumps are played out enables you to make that Suit.

9. When any Card of Conſequence is turned up on your right or left-hand, How are you to play in that Caſe? See Chap. X. Caſe 1. Chap. XII. Caſe 1.

10. Why are you always to play your Hand by your own and Adverſaries Scores?

Anſ. Chap. I. Caſe 6. See References in this Caſe.

11. How to know when your Partner has no more of the Suit played? See Chap. V. Caſe 1, 2, 3.

12. Reaſons for putting on at Second-hand the King, Queen, Knave, Ten, and when not? Chap. X. Caſe 1, 2, 3.

13. Why are you to play the Queen, Knave, Ten, of any Suit, when that Suit is played a ſecond time, having 3 in Number only? Chap. XIII. Caſe 4.

14. When ought you to over-trump your Adverſary, and when not?

Anſ.

CHAP. XVII.

A DICTIONARY *for* WHIST, *which reſolves almoſt all the Critical Caſes that may happen at that* GAME, *by way of Queſtion and Anſwer.*

1. HOW to play Trumps to the greateſt Advantage, peruſe the Treatiſe of Whiſt, Chap. I. Caſe 11. and all the remaining Caſes in that Chapter, alſo Chap. II.

2. How to play Sequences when Trumps? *Anſwer*, you are to begin with the higheſt of them.

3. How to play Sequences when they are not Trumps?

Anſ. If you have 5 in Number, you are to begin with the loweſt, if 3 or 4 in Number, always play the higheſt.

4. Why do you prefer playing of Sequences rather than other Suits?

Anſ. Becauſe they are the ſafeſt Lead, and gain the Tenace in other Suits.

5. When ought you to make Tricks early?

Anſ. When you are weak in Trumps.

6. When ought you not to make Tricks early?

Anſ. When you are ſtrong in Trumps.

7. When do you play from an Ace-ſuit?

Anſ. You do ſo when you have 3 in Number only in any Suit (Trumps excepted.)

8. When don't you play from an Ace Suit?

Anſ. You ought not to lead from an Ace-ſuit, having 4 or more in Number in any other Suit; becauſe the Ace is an Aſſiſtant to your great Suit, and when Trumps are played out enables you to make that Suit.

9. When any Card of Conſequence is turned up on your right or left-hand, How are you to play in that Caſe? See Chap. X. Caſe 1. Chap. XII. Caſe 1.

10. Why are you always to play your Hand by your own and Adverſaries Scores?

Anſ. Chap. I. Caſe 6. See References in this Caſe.

11. How to know when your Partner has no more of the Suit played? See Chap. IV. Caſe 1, 2, 3.

12. Reaſons for putting on at Second-hand the King, Queen, Knave, Ten, and when not? Chap. X. Caſe 1, 2, 3.

13. Why are you to play the Queen, Knave, Ten, of any Suit, when that Suit is played a ſecond time, having 3 in Number only? Chap. XIII. Caſe 4.

14. When ought you to over-trump your Adverſary, and when not?

Anſ.

Anſ. When you are weak in Trumps, you ought to over-trump him; but if ſtrong in Trumps, you ought to throw away a loſing Card.

15. Reaſons for not parting with the Command of your Adverſary's ſtrong Suit, Chap. XIII. Caſe 1.

16. If your Adverſary on your right hand leads a Suit of which you have the Ace, King, and Queen, Why are you to put on the Ace preferable to the Queen?

Anſ. Becauſe it deceives the Adverſary; which in this Caſe, is of more Conſequence to you than to deceive your Partner.

17. To declare your ſtrong Suit, when proper to be done, and when not?

Anſ. When you have only one ſtrong Suit, and your Trump out to make that Suit, in this Caſe you ought to declare it; but if you are ſtrong in all Suits, there is no Neceſſity of declaring your ſtrongeſt Suit.

18. The Ace turned up on your right hand, and that you have the Ten and Nine only of Trumps, Why do you play the Ten? Chap. XI. Caſe 1.

19. Why do you play from a King-Suit preferable to a Queen-Suit, having the like Number of each?

Anſ. Becauſe it is 2 to 1 that the Ace does not lye in your left hand Adverſary's Hand

Hands, and it is 5 to 4 if you lead from a Queen-ſuit, that the Ace or King lyes in his Hands, and that you loſe your Queen, and ſo play to a Diſadvantage.

20. Why do you play from a Queen-ſuit preferable to a Knave-ſuit? Anſwer'd Caſe 19.

21. When you have the 4 beſt Cards of any Suit, Why do you throw away the beſt?

Anſ. To let your Partner into the State of your Game.

22. Your Partner's ſtrong Suit, How are you to make the moſt of it?

Chap. VI. has ſix Examples to demonſtrate it.

23. The Queen turn'd up on your right Hand, you have the Ace, Ten, and one Trump, or the King, Ten, and one Trump, if the right-hand Adverſary plays the Knave, *Query*, How are you to play?

Anſ. You are to paſs it, by which you have an equal Wager of gaining a Trick, and cannot loſe by ſo doing.

24. Four Cards are played out, and Trumps are gone round twice, your Partner not appearing to have an higher Trump than the 8, yet he has 3 Trumps, when he plays his third Trump, the next Hand puts on the Knave, there being the King only

in the Adverſary's Hands, you having the Ace and Queen of Trumps.

Query, Whether are you to play the Ace or Queen?

Anſ. You are to play the Ace, becauſe it is 9 to 8 that the laſt Player has the King and if you reduce the Cards to 2 in Number, it then is 2 to 1 in your favour, by playing the Ace, that the King falls; the like Method may be taken in other Suits upon the like Occaſions.

EXAMPLE.

Let us ſuppoſe that you have only 3 Cards remaining in your Hands of any Suit *viz.* The Queen and Ten, and let us ſuppoſe the Knave and Nine of the ſame Suit are in your Adverſary's Hands, when your Partner leads that Suit, your right-hand Adverſary plays the Nine, and has 1 Card only remaining.

Query, Whether you ought to play your Queen or Ten?

Anſ. You ought to play your Queen becauſe it is 2 to 1 that your left-hand Adverſary has the Knave. And in all Caſes of the like Nature you ought to play by this Rule.

I would know what is the Odds that the Dealer at Whiſt holds four Trumps or more?

An

Anſ. That he holds 4 Trumps or more is 232 to 165, or about a Guinea to 14s. 11d. and almoſt a Farthing.

CHAP. XVIII.

An Explanation for the Uſe of Beginners, of ſome of the TERMS, *or* TECHNICAL WORDS *made uſe of in this Treatiſe.*

FINESSING.

MEANS the endeavouring to gain an Advantage by Art and Skill, which conſiſts in this; when a Card is led and you have beſt and third beſt Card of that Suit, you judge it beſt to put your third beſt Card upon that Lead and run the Riſk of your Adverſary's having the ſecond beſt of it, that if he has it not, which is 2 to 1 againſt him, you are then ſure of gaining a Trick.

FORCING.

Means the obliging your Partner or your Adverſary to trump a Suit of which he has none. The Caſes mentioned in this Treatiſe will ſhew when it is proper to force either of them.

LONG TRUMP.

Means the having one or more Trumps in your Hand when all the reſt are out.

LOOSE CARD.

Means a Card in a Hand that is of no Value, and conſequently the propereſt to throw away.

POINTS.

Ten of them make a Game, as many as are gained by Tricks or Honours, ſo many Points are ſet up to the Score of the Game.

QUART.

In general is a Sequence of any four Cards immediately following one another in the ſame Suit. *Quart-major* is therefore a Sequence of Ace, King, Queen, and Knave, in any Suit.

QUINT.

In general is a Sequence of any five Cards immediately following one another, in the ſame Suit. *Quint-major* is therefore a Sequence of Ace, King, Queen, Knave, and Ten, in any Suit.

REVERSE.

Playing at any time the *Reverſe*, means only the playing your Hand in a different manner; that is to ſay, if you are ſtrong in Trumps you play one way, but if weak in Trumps you play the *Reverſe*, *viz.* another.

SEE-SAW.

Is when each Partner trumps a Suit, and they

they play thoſe Suits to one another to trump.

SCORE.

Score of the Game, is the Number of Points ſet up, Ten of which makes a Game.

TENACE.

Having the Tenace in any Suit ſuppoſes the having the firſt and third beſt Cards, and being the laſt Player, and conſequently you catch the Adverſary when that Suit is play'd: As for inſtance, in caſe you have the Ace and Queen of any Suit, and that your Adverſary leads that Suit, you muſt win thoſe two Tricks; and ſo of any other Tenace in inferior Cards.

TERCE.

In general is a Sequence of any three Cards immediately following one another in the ſame Suit.

Terce-major is therefore a Sequence of Ace, King, and Queen, in any Suit.

CHAP. XIX.

An ARTIFICIAL MEMORY, *or an eaſy Method of aſſiſting the* MEMORY *of thoſe that play at the Game of* WHIST

To which are added,

Several CASES *not hitherto publiſhed.*

I.

PLACE of every Suit in your Hand, the worſt of it to the left-hand and the beſt (in Order) to the right, and the Trumps in the like Order, always to the left of all the other Suits.

II.

If in the Courſe of Play you find you have the beſt Card remaining of any Suit, put the ſame to the left of your Trumps.

III.

And if you find you have the ſecond beſt Card of any Suit to remember, place it on the right of your Trumps.

IV.

And if you have the third beſt Card of any Suit to remember, place a ſmall Card of that Suit between the Trumps and that third beſt, to the right of the Trumps.

V.

To remember your Partner's firſt Lead, place a ſmall Card of that Suit led in the midſt

midſt of your Trumps, and if you have but one Trump, on the left of it.

VI.

When you deal, put the Trump turned up to the right of all your Trumps, and part with it as late as you can, that your Partner may know you have that Trump left, and ſo play accordingly.

VII.

To find where, or in what Suit your Adverſaries revoke.

Suppoſe the two Suits on your right-hand to repreſent your Adverſaries in the Order they ſit, as to your right and left-hand:

When you ſuſpect either of them to have made a Revoke in any Suit, clap a ſmall Card of that Suit amongſt the Cards repreſenting that Adverſary, by which means you record not only that there may have been a Revoke, but alſo which of them made it, and in what Suit.

If the Suit that repreſents the Adverſary that made the Revoke, happens to be the Suit he revoked in, change that Suit for another, and as above, put a ſmall Card of the Suit revoked in, in the middle of that exchanged Suit, and if you have not a Card of that Suit, reverſe a Card of any Suit you have (except Diamonds) and place it there.

VIII.

As you have a way to remember you Partner's first Lead, you may also record i what Suit either of your Adversaries made their first Lead, by putting the Suit i which they made that Lead, in the Plac which in your Hand represents that Adver sary, as either of your right or left-hand and if other Suits were already placed to re present them, then exchange them for th Suits in which each of them makes his firſ Lead.

The foregoing Method is to be taken when you find it more necessary to record the Adversary's first Lead, than to endeavour to find out a Revoke.

CHAP. XX.

The Laws of the Game at WHIST.

1. IF any Person plays out of his Turn, it is in the Option of either of his Adversaries to call the Card so played, at any time in that Deal, provided it does not make him revoke; or if either of the adverse Party is to lead, he may desire his Partner to name the Suit he chuses to have him lead, and when a Suit is then named, the Partner must play it if he has it.

2. No Revoke to be claim'd till the Trick is turned and quited, or the Party who revoked

voked, or his Partner, have played again.

3. If a Revoke happens to be made, the adverſe Party may add 3 to his Score, and the revoking Party, provided they are up, notwithſtanding the Penalty, muſt remain at 9: The Revoke takes place of any other Score of the Game.

4. If any Perſon calls at any Point of the Game, except 8, either of the adverſe Parties may call a new Deal; and they are at liberty to conſult each other whether they will have a new Deal.

5. After the Trump Card is ſeen, no Body ought to remind his Partner to call.

6. If the Trump-Card is ſeen, no Honours in the preceeding Deal can be ſet up, unleſs they were before claimed.

7. If any Perſon ſeparates a Card from the reſt, either of the adverſe Parties may call it, provided he names it, and proves the Separation; but in caſe he calls a wrong Card, either of the adverſe Parties may once call the higheſt or loweſt Card in any Suit led during that Deal.

8. Each Perſon ought to lay his Card before him; after he has done ſo, if either of the adverſe Parties mix their Card with his, his Partner is intituled to demand each Perſon to lay his Card before him; but not to enquire who played any particular Card.

9. If any Perſon revokes, and before the

Cards

Cards are turned, diſcovers it, the adverſe Party may call either the higheſt or the loweſt Card of the Suit led, or have their Option to call the Card then played at any other time, when it does not cauſe a Revoke.

10. If a Card in dealing is turned up, it is in the Option of the adverſe Party to call a new Deal, unleſs they or either of them, have been the Cauſe of turning up ſuch Card, in which Caſe the Dealer has the Option.

11. If the Ace or any other Card of any Suit is led, and it ſhould ſo happen that the laſt Player plays out of his Turn, whether his Partner has any of the Suit led or not (provided you do not make him revoke) he is neither intituled to trump it, nor to win that Trick.

12. If a Card is faced in the Pack, they muſt deal again, except is is the laſt Card.

13. None of the Players are to take up, or look at their Cards, while any Perſon is dealing, and if the Dealer ſhould happen to miſs Deal, in that Caſe he ſhall deal again, and if a Card is turned up in dealing, no new Deal is to be called.

14. When a Card is led, if one of the Adverſaries plays out of his Turn, his Partner is not to win the Trick, if he can avoid it without revoking.

15 Every Perſon ought to ſee that he has 13 Cards dealt him; therefore, if any

one

one ſhould happen to have only 12 Cards, and does not find it out till ſeveral Tricks are played, and that the reſt of the Players have their right Numbers, the Deal ſtands good; and alſo the Perſon who plays with 12 Cards, is to be puniſhed with each Revoke in caſe he has made any; but if any of the reſt of the Players ſhould happen to have 14 Cards, in that Caſe the Deal is void.

16. If any Perſon throws his Cards upon the Table, with their Faces upwards, upon Suppoſition that he has loſt the Game, if his Partner does not give up the Game, the Adverſaries have it in their power to call any of thoſe Cards, when they think proper, provided they do not make the Party revoke.

17 *A* and *B* are Partners againſt *C* and *D*. *A* leads a Club, his Partner *B* plays before the Adverſary *C*; in this Caſe *D* has a right to play before his Partner *C*, becauſe *B* played out of his Turn.

18. If any Perſon is ſure of winning every Trick in his Hand, he may ſhew his Cards upon the Table, but ſhould it ſo happen that he has any loſing Card in his Hand, he is then liable to have all his Cards called:

19. No Perſon ought to aſk his Partner whether he had played an Honour, while the Cards are playing.

20. *A* and *B* are Partners againſt *C* and *D*. *A* leads a Club, *C* plays a Spade, *B* plays the King

King of Clubs, and *D* plays a Club, *C* diſcovers he has revoked before the Trick is turn'd.

Query, What is the Penalty?

B may take up his Card again, and ſo may *D*, and either *A* or *B* have it in their Option to oblige *C* to play the higheſt or loweſt Card of the Suit led.

21. If any Perſon calls at the Point of 8, and his Partner anſwers, and both the oppoſite Parties have thrown up their Cards, and it appears that the other Side had not two by Honours, in this Caſe, they may conſult with one another about it, and are at Liberty to ſtand the Deal or not.

22. And if any body anſwers, when he has not an Honour, the adverſe Party may conſult with one another about it, and are at liberty to ſtand the Deal or not.

23. No Perſon may take new Cards in the Middle of a Game, without the Conſent of all Parties.

24. The Dealer ought to leave to view upon the Table his trump Card, till it is his Turn to play, and after he has mixed it with his other Cards, nobody is entitled to demand what Card is turned up, but may ask what is Trumps; this Conſequence attends ſuch a Law, that the Dealer cannot name a wrong Card, which he otherwiſe might have done.

End of the GAME *of* WHIST.

A SHORT

TREATISE

On the GAME of

QUADRILLE.

SHEWING

The Odds of winning or losing moſt Games that are commonly played; either by calling a King, or by playing *Sans Prendre*,

To which are added,

The LAWS of the GAME.

The SECOND EDITION.

By EDMOND HOYLE, *Gent.*

LONDON:

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A Treatise on the GAME of QUADRILLE.

CHAP. I.

BECAUSE a Learner may be at a loss to know the Rank or Order of the Cards, when Trumps or not, the two following Tables shews them.

The Rank or Order of the Cards when not Trumps.

Clubs and Spades.	Hearts and Diamonds.
King,	King,
Queen,	Queen,
Knave,	Knave,
Seven,	Ace,
Six,	Duce,
Five,	Three,
Four,	Four,
Three,	Five,
Duce,	Six,
	Seven,
In all 9.	In all 10.

The Rank or Order of the Cards when Trumps.

Clubs and Spades.	Hearts and Diamonds.
Spadille, *the Ace of Spades,*	Spadille, *the Ace of Spades,*
Manille, *the Duce of Spades or of Clubs,*	Manille, *the Seven of Hearts or of Diamonds,*
Basto, *the Ace of Clubs.*	Basto, *the Ace of Clubs,*
	Punto, *the Ace of Hearts or of Diamonds.*
King,	King,
Queen,	Queen,
Knave,	Knave,
Seven,	Duce,
Six,	Three,
Five,	Four,
Four,	Five,
Three,	Six,
In all 11,	In all 12.

You may observe by the foregoing Tables, that Spadille and Basto are always Trumps, therefore the red Suits have one Trump more than the Black.

There are three Matadores, *viz.* Spadille, Manille, and Basto.

Therefor

Therefore, if an ordinary Trump is led, you are not obliged to play a Matadore upon it; but if Spadille is led, and you ſhould Manille or Baſto unguarded, you muſt play it; alſo if Manille is led, and you ſhould have Baſto unguarded, it muſt be played.

The Order of the falſe Matadores.

Clubs and Spades.	Hearts and Diamonds.
Manille, *the Duce of Clubs or of Spades.*	Manille, *the Seven of Hearts or of Diamonds.*
Baſto, *the Ace of Clubs,*	Baſto, *the Ace of Clubs,*
	Punto, *the Ace of Hearts or Diamonds.*
King,	King,
Queen,	Queen,
Knave,	Knave,
Seven,	Duce,
Six	Three,
Five,	Four,
Four,	Five,
Three,	Six,
In all 10,	In all 11.

You ſee by the foregoing Table the Order or Rank of the falſe Matadores.

We generally call them false Matadores, if we begin at Basto and so proceed by Sequences to any Number.

CHAP. II.

I.

THE first thing to be done, after you have seen your Cards, is to ask Leave to pass, or play, *sans prendre*; and if you name a wrong Trump, you must abide by it.

II.

If all the Players pass, he who has Spadille is obliged to play, but if he does not make three Tricks, he is not beasted.

III.

The Player ought to have a fair Probability of winning three Tricks when he calls a King to prevent his being beasted.

IV.

Therefore we will set down such Games only, as give a fair Chance to win the Game by calling a King, with Directions at the End of each Case what Trump you are to lead.

Calculation

Calculations neceſſary to be underſtood by thoſe who have made ſome Progreſs in the Game.

I.

I would know what is the Odds that my Partner holds one Card out of any two certain Cards?

Anſwer, That he hold one Card out of any two certain Cards is about 5 to 4 in his favour.

II.

I would alſo know what is the Odds that my Partner holds one Card out of any three certain Cards?

Anſwer, That he holds one Card out of any three certain Cards is about 5 to 2 in his favour.

An Explanation and Application of the foregoing Calculations.

I.

That your Partner holds one Card out of any two certain Cards.

Suppoſe you ſhould hold one Matadore, it is by this Calculation evident, that it is 5 to 4 in your favour that your Partner holds one of the other two, and conſequently you may play your Game accordingly.

Again, ſuppoſe you call a King, and having a Knave and one ſmall Card of a Suit in your Hand, by the foregoing Cal-

culation, it is plain that you have 5 to 4 in your favour, that your Partner holds either the King or Queen of that Suit, and conſequently you have the Odds in your favour to win a Trick in that Suit.

II.

That your Partner holds one Card out of any three certain Cards.

Suppoſe you have no Matadore, but with the Aſſiſtance of one of them you have great Odds of winning the Game; you may obſerve, by the foregoing Calculation, that it is about 5 to 2 that your Partner holds one of them, you having none.

This Calculation may be applied to many other Caſes, very uſeful to the Player.

Games in Red, which may be played, calling a King.

I.

Spadille, Manille, two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, the Queen of Clubs and one ſmall one, and four ſmall Cards of the other Suits. Lead a ſmall Trump.

II.

Spadille, Manille, two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, with the Knave and two ſmall Clubs, and three ſmall Cards of the other Suits. Lead a ſmall Trump.

III.

Spadille, Manille, two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds,

Diamonds, three ſmall Clubs, and three ſmall Cards of the other Suits. Lead a ſmall Trump.

IV.

Spadille, Punto, King, Queen, and one ſmall Heart or Diamond, three ſmall Clubs, the Queen, and one Spade. Lead Punto.

V.

Spadille, Punto, King, Knave, and one ſmall Heart or Diamond, the Knave and two ſmall Clubs, and two ſmall Spades. Lead Punto.

VI.

Spadille, King, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Heart or Diamond, with the Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Club, and two ſmall Spades. Lead the King of Trumps.

VII

Spadille, Three, Four, Five, and Six of Hearts or Diamonds, King of Clubs and one more, Queen and two ſmall Spades; whether elder or any other Hand, when you have the Lead play a ſmall Trump, in the ſecond Lead play Spadille.

VIII.

Manille, Baſto, Punto, and two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, three ſmall Clubs, and the Knave and one Spade. Lead Manille.

IX.

N. B. Manille, Baſto, King, and two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, Queen and one ſmall Club, and three ſmall Spades. Lead Manille.

X.

N. B. Manille, Baſto, Queen, and two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, Queen and two ſmall Clubs, Knave, and one Spade. Lead Manille.

XI.

Manille, Baſto, with the three ſmalleſt Hearts or Diamonds, Queen and one ſmall Club, Knave and two ſmall Spades. Play a ſmall Trump.

XII.

N. B. Manille, Punto, King, and two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Club, King and one ſmall Spade. Lead Manille.

XIII.

Manille, Punto, Queen and two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, Queen and one ſmall Club, King and two ſmall Spades. Play a ſmall Trump.

XIV.

Manille, Punto, and three ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, Knave and one ſmall Club, King, Queen, and one ſmall Spade. Play a ſmall Trump.

XV.

Manille, and the four ſmalleſt Hearts or Diamonds, Queen, and one ſmall Club, King, Queen, and one ſmall Spade. Play a ſmall Trump.

XVI.

N. B. Baſto, Punto, King, and two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, King and Queen of Clubs, Queen, and two ſmall Spades. Lead Baſto.

XVII.

N. B. Baſto, Punto, Queen, and two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Club, King and Queen of Spades. Lead Baſto.

XVIII.

N. B. Baſto, Punto, and three of the ſmalleſt Hearts or Diamonds, King and Queen of Clubs, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Spade. Play a ſmall Trump.

XIX.

Baſto, and the four ſmalleſt Hearts or Diamonds, King and Queen of Clubs, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Spade. Play a ſmall Trump.

XX.

N. B. Punto, King, Queen, and two ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, King and Queen of Clubs, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Spade. Lead Punto.

XXI.

Punto, King, and three ſmall Hearts or Diamonds, King, and Queen of Clubs, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Spade. Play a ſmall Trump.

You are to obſerve that thoſe Caſes which are mark'd thus, *(N. B.)* are very good Games to play, and that you have the Odds of your Side, to win thoſe which are not marked.

CHAP. III.

Games in Black which may be played, calling a King.

I.

SPADILLE, Manille, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, the Knave and two ſmall Hearts, and three ſmall Diamonds. Lead a ſmall Trump.

II.

N. B. Spadille, Manille, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, Queen, and two ſmall Hearts, three ſmall Diamonds. Lead a ſmall Trump.

III.

Spadille, Manille, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, three ſmall Hearts, three ſmall Diamonds. Lead a ſmall Trump.

IV.

N. B. Spadille, King, Queen, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, with the Queen and

and one ſmall Heart, three ſmall Diamonds. Lead the King of Trumps.

V.

Spadille, King, Knave, and two ſmall Clubs, Queen and two Diamonds, two ſmall Hearts. Play a ſmall Trump.

VI.

Spadille, Queen, and three ſmall Clubs or Spades, Queen, and two ſmall Hearts, two ſmall Diamonds. Play a ſmall Trump.

VII.

Spadille, and the four ſmalleſt Clubs or Spades, King and one ſmall Heart, Queen and two ſmall Diamonds. Play a ſmall Trump.

VIII.

Manille, Baſto, King, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, three ſmall Hearts, and two ſmall Diamonds. Lead Manille.

IX.

Manille, Baſto, Queen, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, three ſmall Hearts, Queen, and one ſmall Diamond. Lead Manille.

X.

Manille, Baſto, Knave, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, Knave, and one Heart, three ſmall Diamonds. Lead Manille.

XI.

Manille, Baſto, and three ſmall Clubs or Spades, Queen and two ſmall Hearts, Knave and one ſmall Diamond. Lead Manille.

XII.

XII.

N. B. Manille, King, Queen, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, King, and one ſmall Heart, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Diamond. Lead Manille.

XIII.

N. B. Manille, King, Knave, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, King, and one ſmall Heart, Queen, and two ſmall Diamonds. Lead Manille.

XIV.

Manille, King, and three ſmall Clubs or Spades, Queen, and two ſmall Hearts, King, and one ſmall Diamond. Play a ſmall Trump.

XV.

Manille, and the four ſmalleſt Clubs or Spades, King, Queen, and one ſmall Heart, two ſmall Diamonds. Play a ſmall Trump.

XVI.

N. B. Baſto, King, Queen, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, Queen and two ſmall Hearts, King and one ſmall Diamond. Lead Baſto.

XVII.

N. B. Baſto, King, Knave, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, Knave, and one Heart, King, and two ſmall Diamonds. Lead Baſto.

XVIII.

N. B. Baſto, King, and three ſmall Clubs

Clubs or Spades, King and Queen of Hearts, Queen, and two ſmall Diamonds. Play a ſmall Trump.

XIX.

Baſto, and four of the ſmalleſt Clubs or Spades, King and Queen of Hearts, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Diamond. Play a ſmall Trump.

XX.

N. B. King, Queen, Knave, and two ſmall Clubs or Spades, King and Queen of Hearts, Knave, and two ſmall Diamonds. Lead the King of Trumps.

XXI.

King, Queen, Seven, Six, and Five of Clubs or Spades, King and Queen of Hearts, Queen, Knave, and one ſmall Diamond. Lead the King of Trumps.

You are to obſerve that thoſe Caſes which are mark'd thus *(N. B.)* are very good Games to play, and you have the Odds of your ſide, to win thoſe which are not marked.

N. B. You are to call to your ſtrongeſt Suits, except you have a Queen guarded. And, if you are elder Hand, you have a fairer Chance to win the Game than if middle Hand, becauſe you have an Opportunity of leading a Trump, which frequently makes your Adverſaries play againſt each other.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Cases calculated, shewing the Players the Odds of winning the following Games *at* Quadrille, sans prendre; *and also such* Games *as ought not to be played* sans prendre.

GAMES *in Black, Elder Hand.*

I.

THREE Matadores in Clubs, King and Six of Diamonds, King and Six of Hearts, King, Five and Six of Spades. Play Trumps to all the elder-hand Games. The above Game wins 27 to 4.

II.

Three Matadores and the Three of Clubs, King and Six of Diamonds, King and Six of Hearts, and two small Spades. The above Game wins 215 to 162, or about 4 to 3.

III.

Three Matadores, Three and Four of Clubs, King and Six of Diamonds, three small Hearts. Wins 291 to 86, or above 10 to 3.

IV.

Three Matadores with the Three, Four, and Five of Clubs, two small Diamonds, and two small Hearts. Wins near 10 to 1.

V.

V.

Spadille, Manille, King, Knave, Three and Four of Clubs, two ſmall Diamonds, two ſmall Hearts. Wins 4895 to 3022, or about 8 to 5.

VI.

Spadille, Manille, King, Three, Four, and Five of Clubs, two ſmall Diamonds, two ſmall Hearts. Wins about 8 to 5.

VII.

Spadille, Manille, King, Three, and Four of Clubs, King and Six of Diamonds, and three ſmall Hearts. Loſes 1514 to 1125, or about 4 to 3.

VIII.

Spadille, Manille, Three, Four, Five, and Six of Clubs, two ſmall Diamonds, and two ſmall Hearts. Loſes 1514 to 1125, or about 4 to 3.

IX.

Spadille, Manille, Three, Four, and Five of Clubs, King, and one ſmall Diamond, and three ſmall Hearts. Loſes 2234 to 405, or about 11 to 2.

X.

Three falſe Matadores and Three of Clubs, King and Six of Diamonds, King and Six of Hearts, King and Six of Spades. Wins 215 to 162, or about 4 to 3.

IX.

Three falſe Matadores, Three and Four of

of Clubs, King and Six of Diamonds, King, Six and Five of Hearts. Wins 291 to 86, or above 10 to 3.

XII.

Three falſe Matadores, Three, Four, and five of Clubs, King and Six of Diamonds, two ſmall Hearts. Wins 1025 to 106, or near 10 to 1.

XIII.

Manille, Baſto, Queen, Three, Four and Five of Clubs, King and one ſmall Diamond, two ſmall Hearts. Wins 4895 to 3022, or above 8 to 5.

XIV.

Manille, Baſto, Knave, Three, Four and Five of Clubs, King and one ſmall Diamond, two ſmall Hearts. Loſes 4162 to 3755, or almoſt 10 to 9.

XV.

Spadille, Three, Four, Five, and Six of Clubs, King and one ſmall Diamond, King of Spades, King and one ſmall Heart. He muſt lead a ſmall Trump, and his Chance then for winning is 1749 to 890, or near 2 to 1 for winning.

XVI.

Spadille, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven of Clubs, King and one Diamond King of Spades and King of Hearts Wins about 275 to 2.

CHAP

CHAP. V.

GAMES *in Red, Elder Hand.*

I.

THREE Matadores in Hearts, King and one Diamond, King and one Spade, King and two Clubs. Wins 24 to 11, or about 2 to 1,

II.

Three Matadores and Three of Hearts, King and one ſmall Diamond, King and Queen of Clubs, and two ſmall Spades. Wins 7010 to 1661, above 4 to 1. beſides the Chance that his Kings and Queen paſs, though he ſhould not fetch out all the Trumps.

III.

Three Matadores and Three and Four of Hearts, King and 1 ſmall Club, and three Diamonds. Wins almoſt 4 to 3.

IV.

Three Matadores, Three, Four, and Five of Hearts, two ſmall Diamonds, two ſmall Clubs, Wins 291 to 86, or above 10 to 3.

V.

Spadille, Manille, Punto, Queen, Three and four of Hearts, two ſmall Diamonds, and two ſmall Clubs. Loſes 1706 to 1339, or above 5 to 4.

VI.

VI.

Spadille, Manille, Punto, Three, Four and Five of Hearts, two ſmall Diamonds, two ſmall Clubs. Loſes 1514, to 1125, or above 4 to 3.

VII.

Spadille, Manille, King, Three, Four and Five of Hearts, two ſmall Diamonds, two ſmall Clubs. Loſes 278 to 99, or about 14 to 5.

VIII.

Spadille, Manille, Three, Four, Five, and Six of Hearts, two ſmall Diamonds, two ſmall Clubs. Loſes above 3 to 1.

IX.

Spadille, Manille, Three, Four, Five and Six of Hearts, King and one Club, two ſmall Diamonds. Wins 1845 to 794, or above 9 to 4.

X.

Spadille, Manille, Two, Three, Four Five, Six of Hearts, two ſmall Diamonds one ſmall Club. Wins above 9 to 1, neare 10 to 1.

XI.

Four Matadores in Hearts, King an two ſmall Clubs, King and two ſma Spades. Wins about 16 to 1. That h fetches out the Trumps is 7206 to 146 near 5 to 1; beſides the Chance for h King's paſſing, though the Trump ſhoul not fall.

XII.

Three falſe Matadores and Three of Hearts, King and one ſmall Club, King and one Diamond, King, and one ſmall Spade. Loſes 5791 to 2880, or above 2 to 1.

XIII.

Three falſe Matadores, Three and Four of Hearts, King and one Club, King and two Spades. Wins 215 to 162, or about 4 to 3.

XIV.

Three falſe Matadores, Three, Four, and Five of Hearts, King and one ſmall Club, two ſmall Spades. Wins 291 to 86, or above 10 to 3.

XV.

Three falſe Matadores with the Knave, the Three, Four, and Five of Hearts, one ſmall Diamond, two ſmall Spades. Wins 1025 to 106, near 10 to 1; but you are to ſuppoſe the Lead is to come into your Hand a ſecond time, without trumping with a Matadore.

XVI.

Three falſe Matadoes with the Queen, the Three, Four, and Five of Hearts, one ſmall Diamond, two ſmall Clubs. (As the former) wins near 10 to 1.

XVII.

Manille, Baſto, King, Three, Four and Five

Five of Hearts, King and one Diamond, two ſmall Clubs. Loſes 1514 to 1125, or about 4 to 3.

XVIII.

Manille, Baſto, Queen, Three, Four, and Five of Hearts, King, and one Club, two ſmall Spades. Loſes 278 to 99, or near 3 to 1.

XIX.

Manille, Baſto, Three, Four, Five, and Six of Hearts, King and one Diamond, two ſmall Clubs. Loſes 2639 to 405 or about 6 to 1.

XX.

Spadille, Two, Three, Four, Five and Six of Hearts, King and one Diamond, King of Spades and the King of Clubs. That he fetches out three Trumps by playing Spadille, is above 4 to 1, and conſequently above 4 to 1 for winning.

XXI.

Spadille, Three, Four, Five and Six of Hearts, King and one Diamond, King and one Spade, and the King of Clubs.

That three ſure Tricks in Trumps is againſt the Player is 1384 to 1255, and conſequently the Odds is againſt his winning the Game.

If he plays the Game, he muſt begin with leading a ſmall Trump, for if he plays Spadille. he has no Chance at all.

A

At his ſecond Lead he ought to play Spadille, having the faireſt Probability of winning the Game by that Method of Play.

In all the Games of falſe Matadores, we have ſuppoſed the Player is not overruffed before it comes again into his Hand.

N. B. If you ſhould have a *Sans prendre* Game, and it ſhould be 5 to 4 for winning it, you are to conſider that the calling a King makes it a ſure Game won, beſides the Chance of winning a *Vole*; and therefore, upon a ſtrict Calculation, it is found to be more adviſeable to call a King in ſuch a Caſe.

N. B. A good Player may play a weaker Game, either elder or younger Hand, than middle Hand.

CHAP. VI.

LAWS *at* QUADRILLE.

I.

WHOEVER names any Suit for Trumps, he muſt abide by it, tho' it ſhould happen to be his worſt Suit.

II.

If a Card happens to be faced in Dealing you muſt Deal again, except it is the laſt Card.

III.

If you play with eleven Cards you are beaſted.

IV.

IV.

If you play *Sans prendre*, or have Matadores, you are to demand them before the next Dealer has finiſhed his Deal, otherwiſe you loſe the Benefit of them.

V.

If any Body names his Trump without aſking Leave, he is obliged to play *Sans prendre*, unleſs he is the younger Hand, and all the reſt have paſs'd.

VI.

If any Body plays out of his Turn, that Card played may be called at any time in that Deal, provided he does not revoke; or the Adverſaries may demand the Partner of him, who played out of his Turn, or his own Partner, to play any Suit he thinks fit.

VII.

After the Game is won, if the Perſon who won the ſixth Trick plays a ſeventh Card, he is obliged to play for the *Vole*.

VIII.

If you have four Kings dealt you, you are at Liberty either to call a Queen or one of your Kings, or to call one of your Kings; but you are not to call the Queen of Trumps.

IX.

If any Body ſeparates a Card from the re

reſt, he ought to play it, if the adverſe Party has ſeen it, unleſs he plays *Sans prendre*.

X.

If the King called, or his Partner plays out of his Turn, no *Vole* is to be played for.

XI.

No Perſon is to be beaſted for a Renounce, unleſs the Trick is turned and quitted; and if any Perſon renounces, and it is diſcovered, if the Player ſhould happen to be beaſted by ſuch Renounce, all the Parties are to take up their Cards and play them over again.

XII.

If Spadille is forced to play, he is not obliged to make his three Tricks.

XIII.

Whoever undertakes playing the *Vole*, has the Preference of playing before him who offers to play *Sans prendre*.

XIV.

If all Parties agree to it, before you begin to play, let the Perſon have the Preference of playing who plays for the moſt Tricks; which will prevent ſmall Games from being played.

XV.

The Player is entitled to know who is his King called, before he declares for the *Vole*.

XVI.

When ſix Tricks are won, he who won

the ſixth Trick ought to ſay, I play th
Vole; or I do not play the *Vole*; or I
aſk — and nothing elſe,

XVII.

He who wins the *Vole* is to take doubl
the Stake played for out of the Pool.

XVIII.

He who aſks leave (if elder Hand) ma
play *Sans prendre*, in Preference to an
of the other Players.

XIX.

If you have one King only, you ma
call yourſelf, but muſt win ſix Tricks.

XX.

If you play the King ſurrendered, h
muſt win ſix Tricks who demands th
King of any Body.

XXI.

He who has paſſed once, (unleſs he h
Spadille,) has no right to play afterwr
alſo, he who has aſked the Queſtion
obliged to play, unleſs ſome Body el
plays *Sans prendre*.

XXII.

If the Player, or his Friend, ſhew the
Cards before they have won ſix Tricks, t
Adverſaries may call their Cards as th
pleaſe, ſpecifying each Card.

XXIII.

Whoever has aſked leave cannot pl
Sans prendre, unleſs he is forced.

XXI

XXIV.

You are at Liberty to look at the Tricks when you are to lead, but not otherwise.

XXV.

Whoever undertakes playing for the *Vole*, and does not succeed, has a Right to the Stakes *Sans prendre*, and Matadores if he has them, having won his Game.

XXVI.

Forced Spadille cannot play for the *Vole*.

XXVII.

If any Person discovers his Game, he is not entitled to play the *Vole*.

XXVIII.

If there happen to be two Cards of the same sort, and found out before the Deal is ended, the Deal is void; but not otherwise.

XXIX.

No Body is to declare how many Trumps are played out.

XXX.

He who plays, and does not make three Tricks, is to be beasted alone, unless he plays forced Spadille.

End of QUADRILLE.

A SHORT TREATISE On the GAME of PIQUET.

Directing with Moral Certainty how to Diſcard any Hand to Advantage, by ſhewing the Chances of taking in any one, two, three, four, or five certain Cards.

COMPUTATIONS for thoſe who Bet their Money at the Game.

Alſo the LAWS of the GAME.

To which are added,

Some RULES and OBSERVATIONS for playing well at CHESS.

The THIRD EDITION.

By EDMOND HOYLE, *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed for T. OSBORNE, at *Gray's-Inn.*

MDCCXLVIII.

A TREATISE.

On the GAME of PIQUET.

CHAP. I.

General RULES *for playing at* PIQUET.

YOU are to play by the Stages of your Game; what is meant by them is, that when you are backwards in the Game, or behind your Adversary, you are to play a pushing Game, otherwise you are to make twenty-seven Points elder Hand, and thirteen Points younger Hand; and you are always to compare your Game with your Adversary's, and discard accordingly.

II.

You are to diſcard in expectation of winning the Cards, which is ſo eſſential a Part of the Game, that it generally makes twenty-two or twenty-three Points difference; therefore you are not to diſcard for low *Quatorze*, ſuch as three Queens, three Knaves, or three Tens, becauſe in any of theſe Caſes, the Odds are three to one, elder-hand, that you do not ſucceed, and ſeventeen to three younger Hand; for let us ſuppoſe you ſhould go for a *Quatorze* of Queens, Knaves or Tens, and throw out an Ace or a King, by ſo doing you run the Riſk of loſing above twenty Points in expectation of winning fourteen Points.

III.

At the beginning of a Party you are to play to make your Game, which is twenty-ſeven Points elder Hand, and thirteen Points younger Hand: therefore ſuppoſe you are elder Hand, and that you have a *Terce-major* and the Seven of any Suit, it is five to two but that you take in one Card out of any four certain Cards; therefore ſuppoſe you ſhould have three Queens, three Knaves, or three Tens, you are in this caſe to diſcard one of them preferably to the Seven of ſuch a Suit, becauſe it is three to one that you do not take in any

one

one certain Card elder Hand to make you a *Quatorze*, and conſequently you diſcard the Seven of ſuch a Suit to a great Diſadvantage.

IV.

If your Adverſary is greatly before you in the Game, the Conſideration of winning the Cards muſt be put quite out of the Queſtion: therefore ſuppoſe you ſhould have a *Quart* to a Queen, or a *Quart* to a Knave; in which Caſe it is only about five to four, being elder Hand, but that you take in a Card to make you a *Quint*, and about three to one but that you take in a Queen, a Knave, or Ten, and ſhould you have three of either dealt you, it is good play to make a Puſh for the Game, particularly if it is ſo far advanced as to give you but little Chance for it in another Deal; and in this, and other Caſes, you may have recourſe to the Calculations aſcertaining the Odds.

V.

To gain the Point, generally makes ten Points difference; therefore when you diſcard, you muſt endeavour to gain it, but not riſk the loſing of the Cards by ſo doing.

VI.

The ſaving of your Lurch, or the lurching of your Adverſary, is ſo material,

that you ought always to risk some Points to accomplish either of them.

VII.

If you have six Tricks with any winning Card in your Hand, never fail playing that Card, because at least you play eleven Points to one against yourself by so doing, unless in Play you discover what Cards your Adversary has laid out.

VIII.

If you are greatly advanced in the Game, as suppose you are eighty to fifty, in that Case it is your Interest to let your Adversary gain two Points for your one as often as you can, especially if the next Deal you are to be elder Hand; but if on the contrary, you are to be younger Hand, and are eighty-six to fifty or sixty, never regard the losing two or three Points for the gaining of one; because that Point brings you within your Shew.

IX.

The younger Hand is to play upon the Defensive; therefore, in order to make his thirteen Points, he is to carry *Terce*, *Quarte*, and especially to strive for the Point: but suppose him to have two *Terces* from a King, Queen, or Knave, as is twenty-nine to twenty-eight that he succeeds, he having in that Case four certain Cards to take in to make him a *Quarte* either

ither of them, and, perhaps, thereby ſave *Pique*, &c. he ought preferably to go for hat which he has the moſt Chance to ſuc-eed in: But if inſtead of this Method of play, he has three Queens, Knaves, or Tens, and ſhould attempt to carry any of hem preferably to the others, the Odds hat he does not ſucceed being ſeventeen to three againſt him, he conſequently diſcards o a great Diſadvantage.

X.

The elder or younger Hand, is ſome-imes to ſink one of his Point, a *Terce*, or hree Kings, Queens, Knaves, or Tens, n hopes of winning the Cards; but that is to be done with Judgment, and with-out heſitating.

XI.

It is often good Play for a younger Hand not to call three Queens, Knaves, *&c.* and to ſink one Card of his Point, which his Adverſary may ſuppoſe to be a Guard to a King or Queen.

XII.

The younger Hand having the Cards equally deait him, is not to take in any Card if thereby he runs the Riſk of loſing them, unleſs he is very backward in the Game, and has then a Scheme for a great Game.

XIII.

If the younger Hand has a Probability of having or winning the Cards by a deep

G 2 Diſcard

Diſcard: As for Example; Suppoſe he ſhould have the King, Queen, and Nine of a Suit, or the King, Knave, and Nine of a Suit; in this Caſe he may diſcard either of thoſe Suits, with a moral Certainty of not being attacked in them, and the Odds that he does not take in the Ace of either of thoſe Suits being againſt him, it is not worth his while to diſcard otherwiſe in expectation of ſucceeding.

XIV.

The younger Hand having three Aces dealt him, it is generally his beſt play to throw out the fourth Suit.

XV.

The younger Hand is generally to carry Guards to his Queen-Suits, in order to make Points, and to ſave the Cards.

XVI.

When the younger Hand obſerves that the elder Hand, by calling his Point, has five Cards which will make five Tricks in play, and may have the Ace and Queen of another Suit, he ſhould throw away the Guard to that King, eſpecially if he has put out one of that Suit, which will give him an even Chance of ſaving the Cards.

XVII.

If the elder Hand has a *Quart* to a King dealt him, with three Kings and three Queens,

Queens, (including the King to his *Quart*) and that he is obliged to discard, either one of his *Quart* to the King, or to discard a King or Queen.

Query. Which is best for him to discard?

Answer. The Chance for taking in the Ace or Nine to his *Quart* to a King, being one out of two certain Cards, is exactly equal to the taking either a King or a Queen, having three of each dealt him; therefore he is to discard in such a manner as gives him the fairest Probability of winning the Cards.

The foregoing Case may be a general Direction to discard in all Cases of the like Nature, either for the elder or younger Hand.

XVIII.

Suppose the elder Hand has taken in his five Cards, and that he has the Ace, King, and Knave of a Suit, having discarded two of that Suit: He has also the Ace, King, Knave, and two small Cards of another Suit, but no winning Cards in the other Suits.

Query. Which of these Suits is he to play from, in order to have the fairest Chance of winning, or saving the Cards?

Answer. He is always to play from the Suit of which he has the fewest in Number; because, if he finds his Adversary guarded

guarded there, the Probability is in his Favour that he is unguarded in the other Suit; and ſhould he play from the Suit of which he has the moſt in Number, and finds his Adverſary's Queen guarded, in that Caſe he has no Chance to ſave or win the Cards.

XIX.

If the elder Hand is ſure to make the Cards equal, by playing of them in any particular Manner, and is advanced before his Adverſary in the Game, he is not to riſk the loſing of them; but if his Adverſary is greatly before him, in that caſe it is his Intereſt to riſk the loſing of the Cards, in Expectation of winning of them.

CHAP. II.

Particular RULES *and* CASES.

I.

SUPPOSE you are elder Hand, and that you have dealt you a *Quart-major*, with the Seven and Eight of Clubs, the King and Ten of Diamonds, the King and Nine of Hearts, with the Ten and Nine of Spades.

Query. Whether you are to leave a Card, by carrying the *Quart-major* and two more of the ſame Suit for the Point, with

two

two other Kings; or to throw out one Card of your Point?

Anſwer. If you throw out one Card of your Point, there is a poſſibility that you reckon only five Points, and that your Adverſary may win the Cards, by which Event he gets eleven Points, beſides his three Aces, *&c.* which gives you a bad Chance for the Game: But by leaving a Card, and admitting that one Card of Conſequence lies in the five Cards which you are intitled to take in, it follows, that you have four Chances to one againſt leaving that Card, and conſequently it is your Intereſt to leave a Card; the Odds are alſo greatly in your Favour, that you take in ſome one of the following Cards in four Cards, *viz.* there are two to your Point, three Aces, and one King.

II.

If you ſhould happen to have the Ace, King, and four ſmall Cards of any Suit, with two other Kings, and no great Suits againſt you, the like Method of the former Caſe may be practiſed.

III.

Suppoſe you ſhould have the King, Queen, and four of the ſmalleſt Clubs, the King and Queen of Diamonds, the Ace and Knave of Hearts, and the King and Nine of Spades.

Query,

Query. How are you to diſcard, with a Probability of making the moſt Points?

Anſwer. You are to throw out the Queen and four ſmall Clubs, and to carry three entire Suits, with the King of Clubs; for this Reaſon, becauſe the Chance for your taking in the fourth King, is exactly the ſame as the Chance of taking in the Ace of Clubs; in either of which Caſes it is three to one againſt you: But if you fail of taking in the fourth King, by diſcarding thus, you have a fair Chance to win the Cards, which will probably make twenty-two Points Difference. But ſhould you diſcard with an Expectation of taking in the Ace of Clubs, and ſhould happen to fail, you being obliged to throw out ſome of your great Cards, you would have a very diſtant Chance of either ſaving or winning the Cards.

IV.

Suppoſe you ſhould have the King and Queen of Clubs, a *Terce-major* in Diamonds, Queen and Knave of Hearts, and a *Quint* from the Knave in Spades.

Query. How are you to diſcard with a Probability of making the moſt Points?

Anſwer. You are to throw out the *Quint* to a Knave in Spades, in order to make the moſt Points; becauſe, let us admit that your *Quint* is good for every thing

after

after you have taken in, you in that Caſe only ſcore nineteen Points, if you carry it, and you probably give the Cards up, and alſo the Chance of a *Quatorze* of Queens, beſides a great Number of Points in play; and conſequently, by carrying the *Quint*, you would diſcard to a great Diſadvantage.

V.

Suppoſe you have the King, Queen, Seven, Eight, and Nine of Clubs; the Queen and Knave of Diamonds; the Queen, Ten, and Nine of Hearts, with the Ace and Nine of Spades.

Query. How are you to diſcard?

Anſwer. You are to diſcard the King, Seven, Eight, and Nine of Clubs, and the Nine of Spades, by which means you do not only go for three Suits, but you have the ſame Chance for taking in the fourth Queen as you would have to take in the Ace of Clubs: Beſides, the Probability of winning the Cards is greatly in your Favour by this Method of diſcarding.

VI.

Suppoſe you have the Queen, Ten, Nine, Eight, and Seven of Clubs; the Knave and Ten of Diamonds; the King, Queen, and Knave of Hearts, with the Ace and Nine of Spades.

Query. How are you to diſcard?

Anſwer. You are to diſcard the five Clubs;

Clubs; becauſe it is three to one that you do not take in the Knave of Clubs, and the carrying three entire Suits gives you a fairer Chance to ſcore more Points.

VII.

Suppoſe you have the Ace, Queen, and Knave of Clubs; the King, Queen, and Knave of Diamonds; the Queen and Knave of Hearts, with the Ten, Nine, Eight, and Seven of Spades.

Query. How are you to diſcard?

Anſwer. You are to diſcard the Ace of Clubs and the four Spades, becauſe it is only five to four but that you take in a Queen or a Knave: It is alſo about three to two that you take in an Ace: You have alſo three Cards to your *Terce* to a King to take in, *viz.* the Ace and Ten, or the Ten and Nine, to make you a *Quint*; all which Circumſtances conſidered, you have a fair Probability of making a great Game; whereas if you ſhould leave a Card, by throwing out the four Spades only, you run the Riſk of leaving one of the following Cards, *viz.* the King of Clubs, the Ace of Diamonds, the Ace, Queen, or Knave of Spades; in any of which Caſes you would probably loſe more Points than by throwing out the Ace of Clubs; and if you ſhould carry two Suits, *viz.*

three

ree Clubs, three Diamonds, and the ueen of Hearts, you run the Riſk of put- ng out fourteen Points; and it is only ve to four againſt your taking in a Queen a Knave, and therefore you would diſ- rd to a great Diſadvantage.

VIII.

Suppoſe you have the King, Queen, and en of a Suit, and that your Adverſary as the Ace, Knave, and one ſmall Card that Suit; and that you have only thoſe ree Cards left, and you are to make three oints of them.

Query. What Cards are you to play?

Anſwer. You are to play the Ten.

IX.

Suppoſe you have the Ace, Queen, Ten, d Nine of Clubs; alſo the King, Queen, en, and Nine of Diamonds.

Query. Which of theſe Suits are you to rry, in order to have the faireſt Proba- lity of ſcoring the greateſt Number of oints?

Anſwer. You are to carry the King, ueen, Ten, and Nine of Diamonds, be- uſe the Chance of taking in the Ace of iamonds is exactly equal to that of ta- ng in the King of Clubs; and alſo the hance of taking in the Knave of Dia- onds is equal to that of taking in the nave of Clubs; by which manner of diſ-

carding,

carding, you have a Probability of ſcoring fifteen Points for your *Quint* in Diamonds inſtead of four Points for the *Quart* the Clubs, and the Chance for winning in Cards is better, becauſe by taking in the Ace of Diamonds you have ſeven Tricks certain, which cannot happen by taking in the King of Clubs.

X.

Suppoſe you have four Aces, and two Kings dealt you younger Hand, in order to capot the elder Hand, you are to make a deep Diſcard, ſuch as the Queen, Ten and Eight of a Suit; by which means, if you happen not to take in any Card of ſuch Suit, you may probably capot the Adverſary.

XI.

Suppoſe, elder Hand, that you have the Ace, Queen, Seven, Eight, and Nine of Clubs; alſo the Ace, Knave, Seven, Eight and Nine of Diamonds.

Query. Which Suit are you to carry in order to make the moſt Points?

Anſwer. You are to carry the Ace, Knave, Seven, Eight, and Nine of Diamonds, becauſe the taking in the King of Diamonds is equal to the taking in of the King of Clubs, and conſequently as good for winning the Cards; but you have the Chance of taking in the Ten of Diamonds

to make you fifteen Points, which Event cannot happen by taking in any one certain Card in Clubs.

XII.

Suppoſe, elder Hand, that you have the Ace, Queen, Seven, Eight, and Ten of Clubs; alſo the Ace, Knave, Seven, Eight, and Ten of Diamonds.

Query. Which Suit is beſt to carry?

Anſwer. You are to carry the Ace, Knave, Seven, Eight, and Ten of Diamonds, becauſe the Chance of taking in the King of Diamonds is equal to the Chance of taking in the King of Clubs, and conſequently as good for winning the Cards; but you have an additional Chance of taking in the Nine of Diamonds to make you fifteen Points, which Event cannot happen by taking in any one certain Card in Clubs.

XIII.

Suppoſe you have the Ace, Queen, Ten, and two more of a Suit; alſo the Ace, Queen, and Ten of another Suit only. And let us ſuppoſe, that your Adverſary has ſhewn ſix Cards for his Point; ſuppoſe the Ace, Queen, and four ſmall ones, and ſuppoſe you are guarded in that Suit; as ſoon as you have the Lead, you are to play from the Suit of which you have the fewеſt in Number, becauſe if he is guard-

ed

ed in that Suit, he is probably unguarded in the other Suit; but ſhould you begin with the Suit of which you have the moſt in Number, if he happens to be guarded there, you have then no Chance to win the Cards; which may prove otherwiſe, if you begin with the Suit of which you have the fewеſt in Number. If he is guarded in both Suits, you have no Chance to win the Cards.

CHAP. III.

Some Computations, directing with moral Certainty how to diſcard well any Hand.

I.

THE Chance of an elder Hand's taking one certain Card is 3 to 1 againſt him.

II.

That of his taking two certain Cards is 18 to 1 againſt him.

III.

I would know what are the Odds that an elder Hand takes in four Aces?

Anſwer. That he takes in 4 Aces is - - { againſt him. 968 to for him 1

At leaſt 3 of them is about	33	to	1
2 of them	3	to	1
1 of them	2	to	5

IV

IV.

If an elder Hand has one Ace dealt him, what are the Odds that he takes in the other three?

Answer. That he takes

		against him.		for him
in the	3 Aces - - - -	113	to	1
At leaſt	2 of them about	6	to	1
	1 of them	2	to	3

V.

If an elder Hand has two Aces dealt him, what are the Odds that he takes in the other two?

Answer. That he takes

		against him.		for him
in the other	2 Aces is -	18	to	1
At leaſt	1 of them is near 5 to 4 againſt him, or - - - - - -	21	to	17

VI.

In caſe the elder Hand has two Aces and two Kings dealt him, what are the Odds that he takes in either the two Aces or two Kings remaining?

	against him.		for him
Answer. It is about	17	to	2

VII.

Elder Hand having neither Ace nor King dealt him, what is his Chance to take in both an Ace and a King in 2, 3, 4, or 5 Cards?

	against him.		for him
Answer. In 2 Cards is about	11	to	1

In

In 3 Cards	4	to 1
In 4 Cards	9	to 5
In 5 Cards	33	to 31

VIII.

What are the Odds that a younger Hand takes in two certain Cards?

	against him.	for him
Answer. - - -	62	to 1

What are the Odds that a younger Hand takes in three certain Cards?

	against him.	for him
Answer. - - - -	1139	to 1

IX.

The younger Hand having no Ace dealt him, what Chance has he for his taking one?

	against him.	for him
Answer. It is - - -	28	to 29

X.

If the younger Hand has one Ace dealt him, what are the Odds of his taking in one or two of the three remaining Aces?

	against him.	for him
Answer. That he takes in two of them is about	21	to
At leaſt one of them	3	to

XI.

What are the Odds, that the young Hand takes in one certain Card?

	against him.	for
Answer. That he does not take it in, is - -	17	to

What is the Odds of a *Quart-Blanc*

	against him.	for
Answer. - -	1791	to

CHA

CHAP. IV.

An EXPLANATION *and* APPLICATION *of the foregoing* CALCULATIONS.

I.

AS by the firſt Calculation it is three to one, that being elder Hand, you do not take in one certain Card; you have, therefore, a better Chance of advancing your Game, by carrying two Suits for Points and the Cards, than by aiming at *Quatorze* of Queens, Knaves, or Tens.

II.

Second Calculation; to take in two certain Cards elder Hand, is eighteen to one againſt you.

Therefore ſuppoſe you have a *Quart-major*, and two other Aces dealt you, the Odds that you do not take in the Ten to your *Quart-major*, and the other Ace, is eighteen to one againſt you; but that you take in one of them, is only twenty-one to ſeventeen againſt you. And ſuppoſe you have three Aces and three Kings dealt you, the Odds are eighteen to one againſt you, taking in the other Ace and the other King; yet it is not much above five to four but that you take in one of them.

This Example ſhews, how you are to diſcard in Caſes of the like Nature.

III.

The Odds in taking in four certain Cards, as four Aces, *&c.* being nine hundred and ſixty-eight to one by the third Calculation, is ſo great a Chance of not ſucceeding, that it is ſcarce worth further Notice.

But to take in three Cards out of any four certain Cards, elder Hand, is only thirty-three to one againſt you.

EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe you have two Aces and two Kings dealt you, the Odds of taking three of them out of four certain Cards, ſuch as two Kings and one Ace, or two Aces and a King, are only thirty-three to one againſt you.

But ſuppoſe you ſhould want to take in any two out of four certain Cards, ſuch as the Queen of Clubs, the Ten of Diamonds, the Ace of Spades, and Knave of Hearts, being elder Hand, it appears by the Calculation to be three to one againſt you; and the Odds are the ſame for any two out of four certain Cards.

But if, being elder Hand, you only want one Card out of four, the Odds are five to two in your Favour, that you take it in. Therefore, if you have four Tens

of

or any inferior *Quatorze* dealt you, and no Ace, it is great Odds in your Favour that, being elder Hand, you take in one Ace, and ought to play your Game accordingly. But you muſt always conſider the Diſadvantage either of loſing the Cards, or even the Riſk of a Capot, which you run the Hazard of, by ſpoiling your Hand, with keeping four Tens when they are not good.

IV.

By the fourth Calculation; if you have one Ace dealt you, it is one hundred and thirteen to one, that you do not take in the three others; forty-nine to eight, or about ſix to one, that you do not take in two out of the three; but that you take in one out of the three, is about three to two in your Favour, or one hundred and thirty-ſeven to ninety-one.

As for EXAMPLE.

You have a *Quart* from a King, and two Kings more dealt you, as it is three to two that you take in either Ace or Nine to your *Quart* to the King, or the fourth King, as you have the Chance of reck'ning fourteen or fifteen Points by this Method of diſcarding: You ought to play accordingly, and this Method ſhews you how to play any Hand of the like Sort.

But if you ſhould diſcard, with an Ex-

pectation of taking in two Cards out of three certain Cards, the Odds againſt ſuch an Event being above ſix to one; your Game muſt indeed be very deſperate, if you attempt to diſcard to that Purpoſe. The Chance of taking in three certain Cards being one hundred and thirteen to one, is a very diſtant Chance, yet even ſuch does happen ſometimes, but ought never to be ventured upon, but when a Man has no other Reſource in the Game.

V.

The fifth Calculation is, that if you have two Aces dealt you, it is eighteen to one that you do not take in the two other Aces; but only ſeventeen to twenty-one that you take in one of them: Let us illuſtrate the uſe of this by an Example; ſuppoſe you have a *Quart-major* dealt you, and a *Quart* to a King, and that you are greatly behind your Adverſary in the Game: To take in the Ten to your *Quart-major* is three to one againſt you; but to take in the Ace or Nine to your *Quart* to the King, is only about five to four againſt you.

Alſo, by the ſame Rule, ſuppoſe you have three Kings and three Queens dealt you, the Odds of your taking in both a King and a Queen are eighteen to one againſt

againſt you; but that of your taking one of them, is only five to four againſt you.

All other Caſes of the like Nature may be diſcarded by this Method of Calculation.

VI.

As, by the ſixth Calculation, it is ſeventeen to two that you do not take in two certain Cards out of four, ſuch as two Kings, two Queens, *&c.* You muſt not, therefore, confound this with the third Calculation, where the Odds are not above three to one that you take in two Cards out of the four.

VII.

Having neither an Ace nor a King dealt you, what are the Odds of your taking in both an Ace and a King in two, in three, in four, or in five Cards?

Anſwer. To take in an Ace and a King.

	againſt you.		for you
In 2 Cards is about	11	to	1
In 3 Cards	4	to	1
In 4 Cards	9	to	5
In 5 Cards	33	to	31

You may obſerve, by the foregoing Calculation, what are the Odds of taking in two, three, four, or five Cards out of any eight certain Cards, and conſequently diſcard to the greateſt Advantage.

The foregoing Calculation is either for the elder or younger Hand.

EXAMPLE.

Let us ſuppoſe the younger Hand to have two *Quatorze* againſt him, he may obſerve, that it is not above four to one but that he takes in one of each of them. The like Rule may ſerve for any other eight certain Cards.

VIII.

As by the eighth Calculation it is ſixty-two to one that the younger Hand does not take in two certain Cards, which Event happening, he ought not therefore to run the Hazard of ſo great a Chance, but when his Game is deſperate, and does not promiſe him another Deal.

IX.

By the ninth Calculation, as it is twenty-nine to twenty-eight that the younger Hand takes in one Ace, having none dealt him; The Calculation is the ſame for any Card out of four certain Cards.

As for EXAMPLE.

Suppoſe you have two *Quarts* dealt you from the King or Queen of any Suit, it is the ſame Odds of twenty-nine to twenty-eight, but that you take in a Card to make one of them a *Quint*, and therefore you are to diſcard accordingly.

As alſo, that you take in either Ace, King,

King, Queen, Knave, of any one Suit, when a Pique or a Repique is againſt you.

X.

The Tenth Calculation is, that if the younger Hand has one Ace dealt him, it is twenty-one to one that he does not take in two Aces, and about three to two that he does not take in one of them; which Calculation holds good in the taking in any three other certain Cards. Therefore, for Example, let us ſuppoſe, that as it is but three to two againſt the younger Hand's taking one Card out of three to ſave a Pique, or a Repique, it would generally be reckoned good Play either to throw one from his Point, or diſcard a King, *&c.* for the Event of ſuch a Chance.

XI.

By the eleventh Calculation it is ſeventeen to three, younger Hand, againſt your taking in any one certain Card; therefore, the Odds of not ſucceeding in this Caſe are ſo greatly againſt you, that it ought not to be attempted, eſpecially if the winning or ſaving the Cards is riſked by ſo doing, except in deſperate Caſes.

CHAP. V.

CASES *of* CURIOSITY *and* INSTRUCTION.

I.

SUPPOSE you are younger Hand, and that you have the Queen, Knave, Seven, Eight, and Nine of Clubs; also the Seven, and Eight of Diamonds, the Seven of Hearts, and the Ten, Nine, Eight and Seven of Spades; and that the elder Hand has left a Card:

Query. How are you to discard, to put it in the Power of the Cards to repique the elder Hand?

Answer. You are to carry the five Clubs and the four Spades, and to leave a Card; and by taking in the Ace, King, and Ten of Clubs, you repique your Adversary.

II.

Suppose you have eight Clubs, the Ace and King of Diamonds, the Ace of Hearts, and the Ace of Spades:

Query. Whether you repique the younger Hand, or not?

Answer. The younger Hand may have a *Quart-blanche*, by having three *Quarts* from a Ten. which reckons first; and therefore he is not repiqued.

III

III.

What is the higheſt Number to be made of a Pique?

Anſwer. Eighty-two Points.

What are the Cards which compoſe that Number?

Anſwer. A *Quart-major* in Clubs, a *Quart major* in Diamonds, Ace, King, and Ten of Hearts, with the Ace of Spades.

This is only upon Suppoſition that the *Quart-major* is good for every thing.

IV.

What is the higheſt Number to be made of a Repique and Capot?

Anſwer. A hundred and ſeventy Points.

What are the Cards which compoſe that Number?

Anſwer. The four *Terce majors*, which are ſuppoſed to be good for every thing.

V.

Suppoſe you are elder Hand and that you want eight Points of the Game, and that the younger Hand wants twenty-three Points; and ſuppoſe you have dealt you the Ace, King and Queen of Clubs; the Ace, King, and Ten of Diamonds; the Ace, Knave, and Nine of Hearts; the Knave, Nine, and Seven of Spades:

Query. How are you to diſcard, to prevent any Poſſibility of the younger Hand's

making twenty three Points, and he is not to reckon a *Charte-blanche*.

Anſwer. You are to diſcard the King and Queen of Clubs, and the Knave, Nine, and Seven of Spades; by which Method of diſcarding you are certain to make eight Points, before the younger Hand can make twenty-three Points.

VI.

Suppoſe you have the Ace, Queen, and Knave of Clubs, with the King and Ten of Diamonds; and ſuppoſe your Adverſary has the Ace, Queen, and Knave of Diamonds, and the King and Ten of Clubs, your Adverſary being to lead, is to make five Points, or to loſe the Game.

Query. How ſhall you play to prevent him from making of five Points?

Anſwer. When he plays his Ace of Clubs, you are to play your King of Clubs; by which means he can make only four Points.

VII.

A and *B* plays a Partie at Piquet.

They are one Game each of the Partie.

A has it in his Power to win the ſecond Game; but then he is younger Hand at the Beginning of the next Game.

A has it alſo in his Power to reckon only ninety-nine Points of the ſecond Game, and *B* is to be ſeventy:

Query

Query. Whether it is *A*'s Intereſt to win the ſecond Game or not?

Anſwer. It is *A*'s Intereſt to win the ſecond Game, in the Proportion of fourteen to thirteen in his Favour.

CHAP VI.

Some COMPUTATIONS *for laying Money at the Game at* Piquet.

I.

IT is five to four that the eldeſt Hand wins the Game.

II.

It is about two to one that the eldeſt Hand does not lurch the younger Hand.

III.

It is near four to one that the younger Hand does not lurch the elder Hand.

Suppoſe A and B *make a Partie at* Piquet.

I.

A has the Hand; what's the Odds that *A* wins the Partie?

Anſwer. It is about twenty-three to twenty.

II.

If *A* has one Game, and *B* one Game, he who is eldeſt Hand has above five to four to win the Partie.

III.

If *A* has two Games Love before they

cut for the Deal, the Odds are above four to one that he wins the Partie.

IV.

If *A* has two Games Love, and *A* has the Hand, the Odds are about five to one that he wins the Partie.

V.

If *B* has the Hand when *A* is two Love, the Odds in Favour of *A* are about three and a half to one.

VI.

If *A* has two Games, and *B* one, before they cut, the Odds in favour of *A* are above two to one.

VII.

If *A* has the Hand and two Games to one, the Odds are about eleven to four.

VIII.

If *B* has the Hand, when *A* is two Games to one, the Odds in favour of *A* is about nine to five.

IX.

If *A* is one Game Love, and elder Hand, the Odds in Favour of *A* is about seventeen to seven.

X.

If *A* is one Game Love, and younger Hand; the Odds in Favour of *A* is about two to one.

CHAP

CHAP. VII.

LAWS *of the Game at* Piquet.

I.

THE elder Hand is obliged to lay out one Card.

II.

If the elder Hand takes in one of the three Cards which belongs to the younger Hand, he loſes the Game.

III.

If the elder Hand, in taking his five Cards, ſhould happen to turn up a Card belonging to the younger Hand, he is to reckon nothing that Deal.

IV.

If the elder or younger Hand play with thirteen Cards, he counts nothing.

V.

If the elder Hand has thirteen Cards dealt him, it is in his Option whether he will ſtand the Deal or not; and if he chuſes to ſtand the Deal, he is to diſcover it, and to diſcard five Cards, and to take in four only.

VI.

If the elder or younger Hand reckons what they have not, they count nothing.

VII.

If the elder Hand touches the Stock after he has diſcarded, he cannot alter his Diſcard.

VIII.

VIII.

If a Card is faced, and it happens to be discovered either in dealing, or in the Stock, there must be a new Deal, unless it be the bottom Card.

IX.

If the Dealer turns up a Card in dealing, belonging to the elder Hand, it is in the Option of the elder Hand to have a new Deal.

X.

If the younger Hand takes in five Cards, it is the Loss of the Game, unless the elder Hand has left two Cards.

XI.

If the elder Hand calls forty-one for his Point, which happens to be a *Quart-major*, and it is allowed to be good, and only reckons four for it, and plays away, in this Case he is not intitled to count more.

XII.

If the elder Hand shews a *Point*, or *Quart*, or *Terce*, and asks if they are good, and afterwards forgets to reckon any of them, it bars the younger Hand from reckoning any of equal Value.

XIII.

Charte-blanche counts first, and consequently saves Piques and Repiques: It also piques and repiques the Adversary in

the ſame manner, as if thoſe Points were reckoned in any other way.

XIV.

Quarte-blanche reckons before any thing elſe; but need not be ſhewn till the Adverſary has firſt diſcarded; only if you are eldeſt Hand, you muſt bid the younger Hand to diſcard for *Quarte-blanche*; which after he has done, you ſhew your *Blanche* by counting your Cards down one after another.

XV.

You are to cut two Cards at the leaſt.

XVI.

If you call a Point, and do not ſhew it, you reckon nothing for it; and the younger Hand may ſhew, and reckon his Point.

XVII.

If you play with eleven Cards, or fewer, no Penalty attends it.

XVIII.

If the elder Hand leaves a Card, and after he has taken in, he happens to put to his Diſcard the four Cards taken in, they muſt remain with his Diſcard, and he only play with eight Cards, *viz.* thoſe added to his Diſcard.

XIX.

If the younger Hand leaves a Card or Cards, and mixes it with his Diſcard before

before he has ſhewn it to the elder Hand, who is firſt to tell him what he will play, the elder Hand is intitled to ſee his whole Diſcard.

XX.

If the younger Hand leaves a Card or Cards, and does not ſee them, nor mixes them to his Diſcard, the eldeſt Hand has no Right to ſee them; but then they muſt remain ſeparate whilſt the Cards are playing, and the younger Hand cannot look at them neither all that while.

XXI.

If the younger [illegible] and leaves a Card or Cards, and looks at them, the elder Hand is intitled to ſee them, firſt declaring what Suit he will lead.

XXII.

If the Dealer deals a Card too many or too few, it is in the Option of the elder Hand to have a new deal; but if he ſtands the Deal, he muſt leave three Cards for the younger Hand.

XXIII.

You are, in the firſt Place, to call your Point; and if you have two Points, if you deſign to reckon the [illegible], you are to call that firſt, and are to abide by your firſt Call.

XXIV.

You are to [illegible]

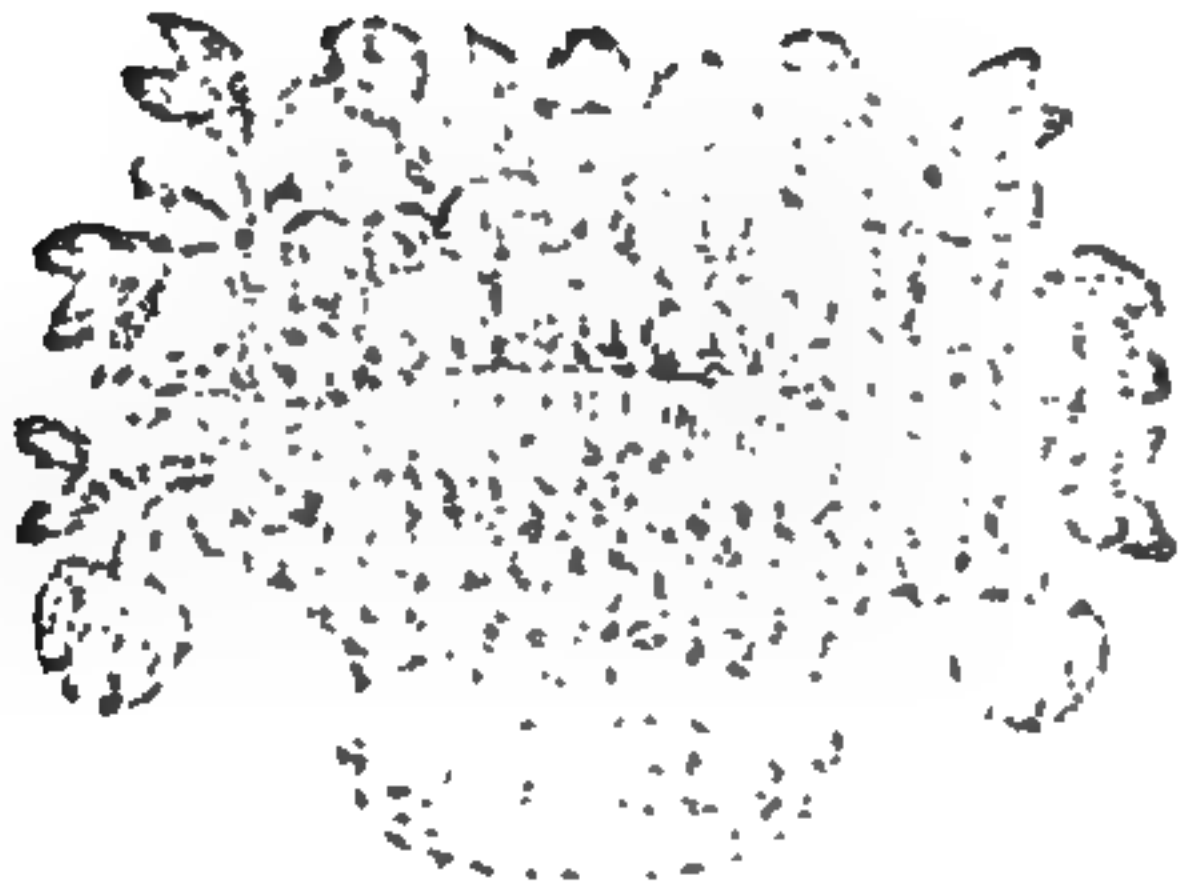
Cinques, &c. next; and to call the higheſt, of them, in caſe you deſign to reckon them.

XXV.

You are to call a *Quatorze*, preferable to three Aces, *&c.* if you deſign to reckon them.

XXVI.

If you call a *Terce*, having a *Quart* in your Hand, you muſt abide by your firſt Call.



SOME

SOME RULES *and* OBSERVATIONS FOR *Playing well at* CHESS.

I.

YOU ought to move your Pawns before you ſtir your Pieces, and afterwards to bring out your Pieces to ſupport them; therefore the Kings, Queens, and Biſhops Pawns ſhould be the firſt played in order to open your Game well.

II.

You are not, therefore, to play out any of your Pieces early in the Game, becauſe you thereby loſe Moves, in caſe your Adverſary has it in his Power, by playing a Pawn upon them, to make them retire and alſo opens his Game at the ſame time eſpecially avoid playing your Queen out 'till your Game is tolerably well opened.

III.

Avoid giving uſeleſs Checks, and never give any, unleſs you thereby gain ſome Advantage, becauſe you may loſe the Move if he can either take or drive your Piece away.

IV.

Never crowd your Game by having too many Pieces together, for fear of choking up your Paſſage ſo as to hinder your advancing or retreating your Men as Occaſion may require.

V.

If your Game happens to be crowded, endeavour to free it by making Exchanges of Pieces or Pawns, and Caſtle your King as ſoon as you conveniently can.

VI.

Endeavour to crowd the Adverſary's Game, which is to be done thus; when he plays out his Pieces before he does his Pawn, you are to attack them as ſoon as you can with your Pawns, by which you make him loſe Moves, and conſequently crowd him.

VII.

Never attack the Adverſary's King without a ſufficient Force; and if he attacks your King, and you have it not in your Power to attack his, you are to offer Exchanges with him; and if he retires, when

when you preſent a Piece to exchange, he may loſe a Move, and conſequently you gain an Advantage.

VIII.

Play your Men in ſo good Guard of one another, that if any Man you advance be taken, the adverſe Piece may alſo be taken by that which guarded yours; and for this Purpoſe, be ſure to have as many Guards to your Piece, as you ſee your Adverſary advances Pieces upon it; and if you can, let them be of leſs Value than thoſe he aſſails with. If you find that you can't well ſupport your Piece, ſee if by attacking one of his that is better, or as good, whether you can't thereby ſave yours.

IX.

Never make an Attack but when well prepared for it; nor give uſeleſs Checks, for thereby you open your Adverſary's Game, and make him ready prepared to pour in a ſtrong Attack upon you, as ſoon as your weak one is over.

X.

Never play any Man 'till you have examined whether you are free from Danger by your Adverſary's laſt Move; nor offer to attack 'till you have conſidered what Harm he would be able to do you by his next Moves in conſequence of your's

your's; that you may prevent his Deſigns, if hurtful, before it be too late.

XI.

When your Attack is in a proſperous Way, never be diverted from purſuing your Scheme (if poſſible) on to giving him Mate, by taking any Piece, or other Advantage, your Adverſary may purpoſely throw in your Way, with the Intent, that by your taking that Bait, he might gain a Move that would make your Deſign miſcarry.

XII.

When you are purſuing a well-laid Attack, but find it neceſſary to force your Way through your Adverſary's Defence, with the Loſs of ſome Pieces; if upon counting as many Moves forwards as you can, you find a Proſpect of Succeſs, ruſh on boldly, and ſacrifice a Piece or two to gain your End: Theſe bold Attempts make the fineſt Games.

XIII.

Never let your Queen ſtand ſo before your King, as that your Adverſary, by bringing a Rook or a Biſhop, might check your King if ſhe were not there, for you might hardly chance to ſave her.

XIV.

Let not your Adverſary's Knight (eſpecially if duly guarded) come to check your King

King and Queen, or your King and Rook or your Queen and Rook, or your two Rooks, at the ſame time; for in the two firſt Caſes, the King being forced to go out of Check, the Queen or the Rook muſt be loſt; and in the two laſt Caſes a Rook muſt be loſt, at beſt for a worſe Piece.

XV.

Take care that no guarded Pawn or your Adverſary's fork two of your Pieces

XVI.

When the Kings have caſtled on different Sides of the Board, the Adverſary muſt advance upon the other King the Pawns he has on that Side of the Board taking care to bring his Pieces, eſpecially his Queen and Rooks, to ſupport them and the King that has caſtled, is not to ſtir his three Pawns 'till forced to it.

XVII.

In playing the Game, endeavour to have a Move, as it were in Ambuſcade what is meant by it, is to place the Queen Biſhop, or Rook behind a Pawn, or Piece in ſuch a Manner, as that upon playing that Pawn, or Piece, you diſcover a Check upon your Adverſary's King, and conſequently may often get a Piece, or ſome other Advantage by it.

XVII

XVIII.

Never guard an inferior Piece with a better, if you can do it with a Pawn, becauſe that better Piece may in that caſe be, as it were, out of Play; for the ſame Reaſon, you ought not to guard a Pawn with a Piece, if you have it in your Power to guard it with a Pawn.

XIX.

A Pawn paſſed, and well ſupported, often coſts the Adverſary a Piece. And if you play to win the Game only, whenever you have gained a Pawn, or any other Advantage, and are not in Danger of loſing the Move thereby, make as frequent Exchanges of Pieces as you can.

XX.

If you have three Pawns each upon the Board, and no Piece, and you have one of your Pawns on one Side of the Board, and the other two on the other Side, and your Adverſary's three Pawns are oppoſite to your two Pawns, march with your King, as ſoon as you can to take his Pawns, and if he goes with his King to ſupport them, go on to Queen with your ſingle Pawn, and if he goes to hinder him, take his Pawns, and puſh the others to Queen: This ſhews the Advantage of a paſs'd Pawn.

XXI.

XXI.

At the latter End of a Game, each Party having only three or four Pawns on different Sides of the Board, the Kings are to endeavour to gain the Move in order to win the Game. For Example; if you bring your King oppoſite to your Adverſary's King, with only one Houſe between you, you will have gain'd the Move.

XXII.

When your Adverſary has his King and one Pawn on the Board, and you have your King only, you will never loſe that Game, if you can bring your King to be oppoſite to your Adverſary's, when he is immediately either before, or on one Side of his Pawn, and there is only one Houſe between the Kings.

XXIII.

When your Adverſary has a Biſhop and one Pawn on the Rook's Line, and his Biſhop is not of the Colour that commands the Corner Houſe his Pawn is going to, and you have only your King, if you can get into that Corner you can't loſe that Game, but may win it by a Stale.

XXIV.

When you have greatly the Diſadvantage of the Game, having only your Queen left in play, and your King happens to be in the Poſition of Stale-Mate

keep

keep giving Check to your Adverſary's King, always taking care not to check him where he can interpoſe any of his Pieces that makes the Stale; ſo doing, you will at laſt force him to take your Queen, and then you win the Game, by being in a Stale-Mate.

XXV.

Never cover a Check with a Piece that a Pawn puſh'd upon it may take, for fear of only getting that Pawn for it.

XXVI.

Always take care that your Adverſary's King has a Move, for fear of giving a Stale-Mate; therefore don't crowd him up with your Pieces, leaſt you inadvertently give One.

Explanations and Applications of ſome of the foregoing Rules and Obſervations.

I.

WHETHER you play the open Game, or the cloſe Game, be ſure you bring out all your Pieces into play before you begin to attack; for if you don't, and your Adverſary does, you will always attack, or be attack'd, at a great diſadvantage; this is ſo eſſential, that you

had better forego an Advantage than de-viate from it; and I may venture to pro-nounce, that no Perſon can ever play well at this Game, that does not put this Rule ſtrictly in Practice; and don't let any Body imagine, that theſe preparatory Moves are uſeleſs, becauſe he does not receive an im-mediate Advantage from them; they are juſt as neceſſary, as it is at Whiſt, to deal thirteen Cards round before you begin to play. In order to bring out your Pieces properly, I would adviſe to puſh on your Pawns firſt, and ſupport them with your Pieces, and you will receive this Advan-tage from it, that your Game won't be crowded: I mean by this, that all your Pieces will be at Liberty to play and aſſiſt each other, and ſo co-operate toward obtaining your End; and this farther to be obſerv'd, that either in your Attack or Defence, you bring them out ſo as not to be drove back again.

II.

When you have brought out all your Pieces, as I have premis'd, which you will have done very well, eſpecially if you have your Choice on which Side to caſtle (which I would always adviſe to do), would then pauſe a while, and conſider thoroughly my own and my Adverſary's Game, and from his Situation, and my

ſerving where he is weakeſt, I would not only take my Reſolution where to caſtle, but likewiſe where to begin my Attack; and it ſtands to Reaſon, you can't do it in a better Place than where you are ſtrongeſt, and your Enemy weakeſt. By this Method 'tis very probable, that you will be able to break through your Adverſary's Game, in which Fray ſome Pieces muſt of courſe be exchanged. But now pauſe again, and ſurvey both Games attentively, and don't let your Impetuoſity hurry you on too far with this firſt Succeſs; and my Advice to you now in this critical Juncture (eſpecially if you ſtill find your Adverſary pretty ſtrong) is to rally your Men again, and put them in good Order for a ſecond or third Attack if needful, ſtill keeping your Men cloſe and connected together, ſo as to be of Uſe to each other: For want of this Method, and a little Coolneſs, I have often ſeen an almoſt ſure Victory ſnatch'd out of a Player's Hands, and a total Overthrow enſue. But, if after all, you can't panetrate ſo far as to win the Game, nevertheleſs, by obſerving theſe Directions, I apprehend you may ſtill be very ſure of having a well-diſpoſed Game; and this brings me to the third Part of the Game, which is the Concluſion.

III.

And now that I am come to the laſt Period of the Game, which abounds alſo with Difficulties and Niceties; it muſt be obſerv'd, where your Pawns are ſtrongeſt, beſt connected together, and neareſt to Queen; you muſt likewiſe mind how your Adverſary's Pawns are diſpos'd, and in what Degree of Preferment they are; and compare theſe Things together, and if you find you can get to Queen before him, you muſt proceed without Heſitation; if not, you muſt hurry on with our King to prevent him: I ſpeak now, as ſuppoſing all the Noblemen are gone; if not they are to attend your Pawns, and likewiſe to prevent your Adverſary from going to Queen.

Some general RULES, *by way of Corroboration and Supplement to what has been already ſaid.*

I.

DON'T be too much afraid of loſing a Rook for an inferior Piece: The Reaſon is this, altho' a Rook is better than any other, except the Queen, yet it ſeldom comes into play ſo as to operate until the End of the Game, and therefore it hap-

pens

pens very often, that 'tis better to have a leſs good Piece in play than a better out.

II.

When you have moved a Piece, ſo that your Adverſary drives you away with a Pawn, take it for granted (generally ſpeaking) that it is a bad Move, your Enemy gaining that double Advantage over you of advancing himſelf, and making you retire: I think this deſerves Attention; for altho' the firſt Move may not be much between equal and good Players, yet the Loſs of one or two more, after the firſt, makes the Game almoſt irretrievable. Alſo, if you defend and can recover the Move, or the Attack, (for they both go together) you are in a fair Way of winning.

III.

If you make ſuch a Move as that, having Liberty to play again, you can make nothing of it, take it for granted it is an exceeding bad one; for at this nice Game no Move can be indifferent.

IV.

If your Game is ſuch, that you have ſcarce any thing to play, 'tis your own Fault, either for having brought out your Pieces wrong, or which is worſe, not at all; for if you have brought them out right, you muſt have Variety enough to play.

V.

Don't be too much afraid of doubling a Pawn, three Pawns together are ſtrong, but four, that make a Square, with the Help of other Pieces well-manag'd, make an invincible Strength, and, probably, in time of Need, may produce you a Queen: On the other Side, two Pawns with an Interval between, are no better than one; and if imprudently you ſhould have three over each other in a Line, your Game can't be in a worſe Situation: Examine this on the Table, and the Truth of it will ſtrike you. Your Buſineſs, therefore, is to keep your Pawns cloſe cemented and connected together, and it muſt be great Strength on the other Side that muſt overpower them.

VI.

When a Piece is ſo attack'd as that you can't ſave it, give it up, and beſtow your Thoughts how to annoy your Enemy in another Place, whilſt he is taking it; for it very often happens, that whilſt your Adverſary is running madly after a Piece, you either get a Pawn or two, or ſuch a Situation as ends in his Deſtruction.

VII.

Suppoſing your Queen and another Piece are attack'd at the ſame time, and that by removing your Queen you muſt loſe

loſe your Piece; in this Caſe, if you can get two Pieces in exchange for your Queen, I would adviſe you rather to do it, than retire; for obſerve, 'tis the difference of three Pieces, which is more than the worth of a Queen; beſides that you keep your Game entire, and preſerve your Situation, which very often is better than a Piece; nay, rather than retire, I would give my Queen for a Piece and a Pawn or two, nay, almoſt for what I can get; for do but obſerve, amongſt good Players, this one thing, (to convince you this Advice is not bad) that when the Attack and Defence is thoroughly form'd, and every thing prepar'd for the Storm, if he that plays firſt is oblig'd by the Act of the Perſon that defends to retire, it generally ends in the Loſs of the Game of the attack'd Side.

VIII.

Don't aim at changing without Reaſon; 'tis ſo far from being right, that a good Player will take this Advantage of it, that he will ſpoil your Situation and mend his own: But in theſe following Caſes 'tis quite right; when you are ſtrongeſt, eſpecially by a Piece, then every Time you change, your Advantage increaſes; this is ſo plain it needs no Argument: Again, when you have play'd a Piece, and your Adverſary oppoſes one to you, change

directly, for it is plain he wants to remove you; prevent him therefore, and don't loſe the Move.

IX.

Every now and then I would have you caſt up your Game, and make the Balance, then take your Meaſures accordingly.

X.

At the latter End of the Game eſpecially, remember your King is a Capital Piece, and don't let him he idle; 'tis by his Means, generally, you get the Move and the Victory.

XI.

Obſerve this alſo, that as the Queen, Rook, and Biſhop operate at a diſtance, 'tis not always neceſſary in your Attack, to have them near your Adverſay's King; they do better at a diſtance, can't be drove away, and prevent a Stale-Mate.

XII.

When you have a Piece that you can take, and that can't eſcape you, don't be in a hurry; ſee where you can make a good Move elſewhere, and take it at your leiſure.

XIII.

'Tis not always right, to take your Adverſary's Pawn with your King, for very often it happens to be a Safeguard and Protectionto your King.

XIV.

XIV.

When you can take a Man with different Pieces, don't do it with the first that occurs, but consider thoroughly with which you had best take it.

LAWS *at* CHESS.

I.

IF you touch your Man, you must play it, and if you quit it you cannot recall it.

II.

If by Mistake, or otherwise, you play a false Move, and your Adversary takes no Notice of it till he hath play'd his next Move, neither of you can recall it.

III.

If you misplace your Men, and play two Moves, it lieth in your Adversary's Power or Choice whether he will permit you to begin the Game, or not.

IV.

If the Adversary playeth or discovereth a Check to your King, and gives no Notice of it you may let him stand so till he gives Notice.

V.

After your King has moved, you cannot Castle.

End of the Games of PIQUET *and* CHESS.

A SHORT TREATISE

On the GAME of

Back-Gammon.

CONTAINING

A TABLE of the thirty-ſix Chances, with Directions how to find out the Odds of being hit, upon ſingle, or double Dice.

Rules whereby a Beginner may, with due Attention to them, attain playing it well.

The ſeveral Stages for carrying your Men home, in order to loſe no Point.

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The Laws of the Game.

The THIRD EDITION.

By EDMOND HOYLE, *Gent.*

LONDON:

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MDCC XLVIII.

A Short

TREATISE.

On the GAME of

Back-Gammon.

CHAP. I.

BECAUSE it is neceſſary for a Learner to know, how many Points he ought to throw upon the two Dice, one Throw with another; we ſhall take the following Method to demonſtrate it.

Example. I would know how many Chances there are upon two Dice?

The Anſwer is thirty-ſix

I would alſo know how many Points there are upon the thirty-ſix Chances?

The

The Anſwer to which take as follows :

Viz.	*Points.*
2 Aces	4
2 Deuces	8
2 Trois	12
2 Fours	16
2 Fives	20
2 Sixes	24
6 and 5 twice	22
6 and 4 twice	20
6 and 3 twice	18
6 and 2 twice	16
6 and 1 twice	14
5 and 4 twice	18
5 and 3 twice	16
5 and 2 twice	14
5 and 1 twice	12
4 and 3 twice	14
4 and 2 twice	12
4 and 1 twice	10
3 and 2 twice	10
3 and 1 twice	8
2 and 1 twice	6
	Points.
Divided by 36	294 | 8
	228
	6

294 divided by 36, gives the Queſtion : by which it appears, that the Three with

another you may expect to throw 8 upon 2 Dice.

I would know how many Chances there are upon 2 Dice?

The Anſwer is 3, which are as follows:

		Chances.
2 Sixes	———	1
2 Fives	———	1
2 Fours	———	1
2 Trois	———	1
2 Deuces	———	1
* 2 Aces	———	1
6 and 5 twice	———	2
6 and 4 twice	———	2
6 and 3 twice	———	2
6 and 2 twice	———	2
* 6 and 1 twice	———	2
5 and 4 twice	———	2
5 and 3 twice	———	2
5 and 2 twice	———	2
* 5 and 1 twice	———	2
4 and 3 twice	———	2
4 and 2 twice	———	2
* 4 and 1 twice	———	2
3 and 2 twice	——— ———	2
* 3 and 1 twice	———	2
* 2 and 1 twice	———	2
		36

Becauſe a Learner may be at a Loſs to find out by this Table of 36 Chances, what are the Odds of being hit, upon a certain, or flat Die, let him take the following Method.

Example.

Example. To know the Odds of being hit upon an Ace?

Look in the Table, where, you will find thus * marked,

*2 Aces — —	1
*6 and 1 twice —	2
*5 and 1 twice — —	2
*4 and 1 twice —	2
*3 and 1 twice —	2
*2 and 1 — —	2
Total	11
Which deducted from	36
The Remainder is	25

By this Method it appears, that it is 25 to 11 againſt hitting an Ace, upon a certain, or flat Die.

The

The like Method may be taken with any other flat Die, as you have seen with the Ace.

I would know what are the Odds of entering a Man upon 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 Points?

Answer.

		for.	*agt.*		*Reduced.*	*for.*	*agt.*
To enter it	upon 1 Point is	11	to 25	or	about	4	to 9
	upon 2 Points	20	16			5	4
	upon 3 Points	27	9			3	1
	upon 3 Points	32	4			8	1
	upon 5 Points	35	1			35	1

I would know what are the Odds of hitting, with any Chance, in the Reach of a ſingle Die?

Anſwer.

		for.	*agt.*		*Reduced.* *for.*	*agt.*
To hit	upon 1	11	25	or about	4	9
	upon 2	12	24		1	2
	upon 3	14	22		2	3
	upon 4	15	21		5	7
	upon 5	15	21		5	7
	upon 6	17	19		$8\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$

I would know what are the Odds of hitting with double Dice? which are as follows:

Answer.

			for.	*agt.*		*for.*	*agt.*
To hit	upon 7	is	6	30	or about	1	5
	upon 8		6	30		1	5
	upon 9		5	31		1	6
	upon 10		3	33		1	11
	upon 11		2	34		1	17
	upon 12 (or 26's)		1	36		1	35

Reduced.

To

To explain further to a Learner how to make uſe of the Table of 36 Chances, when at a Loſs to find the Odds of being hit upon any certain, or flat Die, this ſecond Example is here added to ſhew how to find by that Table the Odds of being hit upon a 6.

2 Sixes	1
2 Trois	1
2 Deuces	1
6 and 5 twice	2
6 and 4 twice	2
6 and 3 twice	2
6 and 2 twice	2
6 and 1 twice	2
5 and 1 twice	2
4 and 2 twice	2
	17
Which deducted from	36
The Remainder is	19

By the foregoing Example it is evident, that it is 19 to 17 againſt being hit upon a 6.

The Odds of 2 Love is about 5 to 2
and of 2 to 1 is 2 1
and of 1 Love is 3 2

CHAP

CHAP. II.

I.

IF you play 3 up at *Back-Gammon*, your principal View, in the firſt place, is, either to ſecure your own, or your Adverſary's *Cinq.* Point; when that is effected, you may play a puſhing Game, and endeavour to gammon your Adverſary.

II.

The next beſt Point (after you have gain'd your *Cinq.* Point) is to make your *Barr* Point, thereby preventing your Adverſary's running with 2 Sixes.

III.

After you have proceeded thus far, you are, in the next place, to prefer the making your *Quatre* Point in your own Tables, rather than the *Quatre* Point out of them.

IV.

Having gained theſe Points, you have a fair Chance to gammon your Adverſary, if he is very forward: For, ſuppoſe his Tables are broke at home, it will be then your Intereſt to open your Barr Point, and to oblige him to come out of your Tables with a 6; and having your Men ſpread, you not only may catch that Man which

which your Adverſary brings out of your Tables, but you will alſo have a Probability of taking up the Man left in your Tables, (upon Suppoſition that he had two Men there.) And ſuppoſe he ſhould have a Blot at home, it will then be your Intereſt not to make up your Tables; becauſe, if he ſhould enter upon a Blot, which you are to make for the Purpoſe, you will have a Probability of getting a third Man; which, if accompliſhed, will give you, at leaſt, 4 to 1 of the Gammon; whereas, if you have only two of his Men up, the Odds is in his Favour that you do not gammon him.

V.

If you play for a Hit only, 1 or 2 Men taken up of your Adverſary's, makes it ſurer than a greater Number, provided that your Tables are made up.

VI.

DIRECTIONS *how to carry your Men home.*

When you carry your Men home, in order to loſe no Point, you are to carry the moſt diſtant Man to your Adverſary's Barr Point, that being the firſt Stage you are to place it on; the next Stage is 6 Points farther, *viz.* in the Place where your Adverſary's 5 Men are firſt placed out of his Tables; the next Stage is upon the

the ſix Point in your Tables. This Method is to be purſued till all your Men are brought home, except 2, when, by loſing a Point, you may often ſave your Gammon, by putting it in the Power of 2 Fives, or 2 Fours to ſave it.

VII.

If you play to win a Hit only, you are to endeavour to gain either your own or your Adverſary's *Cinque* Point; and if that fails, by your being hit by your Adverſary, and you find that he is forwarder than you, in that Caſe, you muſt throw more Men into his Tables. The manner of doing it is thus: Put a Man upon your *Cinque* or Barr-Point, and if your Adverſary neglects to hit it, you may then gain a forward Game inſtead of a back Game; but if he hits you, you muſt play for a back Game, and then the greater Number of Men which are taken up, makes your Game the better, becauſe you will, by that Means, preſerve your Game at home; and you muſt then always endeavour to gain both your Adverſary's Ace and Trois Points, or his Ace and Deuce Points, and take Care to keep 3 Men upon his Ace Point, that, if you chance to hit him from thence, that Point may remain ſtill ſecure to you.

VIII.

At the Beginning of a Set do not play for a back Game; becauſe by ſo doing, you would play to a great Diſadvantage, running the Riſk of a Gammon to win a ſingle Hit.

CHAP. III.

DIRECTIONS *for playing at ſetting out the* 36 *Chances of Dice, when you are to play for a Gammon, or for a ſingle Hit.*

I.

TWO Aces, to be played on your Cinq-Point, and Barr-Point, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

II.

Two Sixes, to be played on your Adverſary's Barr-Point, and on your own Barr-Point, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

III.

* Two Trois; two to be played on your Cinq-point, and the other two on your Trois Point in your own Tables, for a Gammon only.

IV.

† Two Deuces, to be played on your Quatre

Quatre Point in your own Tables, and two to be brought over from the five Men placed in your Adverſary's Tables, for a Gammon only.

V.

Two Fours, to be brought over from the five Men placed in your Adverſary's Tables, and to be put upon the Cinq. Point in your own Tables, for a Gammon only.

VI.

Two Fives, to be brought over from the five Men placed in your Adverſary's Tables, and to be put on the Trois Point in your own Tables, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

VII.

Size Ace, you are to take your Barr Point, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

VIII.

Size Deuce, a Man to be brought from the five Men placed in your Adverſary's Tables, and to be placed on the Cinq. Point in your own Tables, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

IX.

Six and three, a Man to be brought from your Adverſary's Ace Point, as far as he will go, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

X.

Six and four, a Man to be brought from your

your Adverſary's Ace-point, as far as he will go, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

XI.

Six and Five, a Man to be carried from your Adverſary's Ace-point as far as he can go, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

XII.

Cinq. and Quatre, a Man to be carry'd from your Adverſary's Ace-point, as far as he can go, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

XIII.

Cinq. Trois, to make the Trois-point in your Table, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

XIV.

Cinq. Deuce, to play two Men from the 5 placed in your Adverſary's Tables, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

XV.

* Cinq. Ace, to bring one Man from the five placed in your Adverſary's Tables for the Cinq. and to play one Man down on the Cinq. Point in your own Tables for the Ace, for a Gammon only.

XVI.

Quatre Trois, two Men to be brough from the five placed in your Adverſary' Tables, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

XVII.

Quatre Deuce, to make the Quatr Poi

Point in your own Tables, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

XVIII.

† Quatre Ace, to play a Man from the 5 placed in your Adverſary's Tables for the Quatre, and for the Ace, to play a Man down upon the Cinq. Point in your own Tables, for a Gammon only.

XIX.

Trois Deuce, two Men to be brought from the five placed in your Adverſary's Tables, for a Gammon only,

XX.

Trois Ace, to make the Cinq. Point in your own Tables, for a Gammon, or for a Hit.

XXI.

* Deuce Ace, to play one Man from the five Men placed in your Adverſary's Tables for the Deuce; and for the Ace, to play a Man down upon the Cinq. Point in your own Tables, for a Gammon only.

DIRECTIONS *how to play the Chances that are marked thus* (*) *when you are only to play for a Hit.*

I.

*TWO Trois, two of them are to be played on your Cinq. Point in your

own Tables, and with the other Two you are to take the Quatre Point in your Adverſary's Tables.

II.

† Two Deuces, two of them are to be played on your Quatre Point in your own Tables, and with the other two you are to take the Trois Point in your Adverſary's Tables.

The two foregoing Caſes are to be played in this manner, for this Reaſon, *viz.* That thereby you avoid being ſhut up in your Adverſary's Tables, and have the Chance of throwing high Doublets to win the Hit.

III.

* Two Fours, two of them are to take your Adverſary's Cinq. Point in his Tables; and for the other two, two Men are to be brought from the five placed in your Adverſary's Tables.

IV.

1. * Cinq. Ace, play the Cinq. from the five Men placed in your Adverſary's Tables, and play the Ace from your Adverſary's Ace Point.

V.

* Quatre Ace, play the Quatre from the five Men placed in your Adverſary's Tables, and play the Ace from the Men on your Adverſary's Ace Point.

VI.

VI.

3. * Deuce Ace, play the Deuce from the five Men placed in your Adverſary's Tables, and play the Ace from your Adverſary's Ace Point.

N. B. The three laſt Chances are play'd in this manner, for the following Reaſon: By laying an Ace down in your Adverſary's Tables, you have a Probability of throwing Deuce Ace, Trois Deuce, Quatre Trois, or Size Cinq. in two or three Throws; in any of which Caſes you are to take a Point, which gives you vaſtly the better of the Hit.

You may obſerve, by the Directions given in this Chapter, that you are to play 9 Chances out of the 36 in a different manner for a ſingle Hit, to what you would do when playing for a Gammon.

In this, and the foregoing Chapter, plain Directions are given, how, at ſetting out, to play all the Chances on the Dice, either for a Gammon, or a ſingle Hit; but it is impoſſible to give full Inſtructions for the whole Progreſs of the Game; all that can be done towards helping a Learner, is to communicate ſome *Obſervations*, *Hints*, and *Cautions*, which if attended to, may be of Uſe to him.

CHAP. V.

Some OBSERVATIONS, HINTS, *and* CAUTIONS, *which are to be attended to.*

I.

BY the Directions given to play for a Gammon, you are voluntarily to make ſome Blots, the Odds being in your Favour, that they are not hit; but, ſhould it ſo happen, that any Blot is hit, as in this Caſe you will have three Men in your Adverſary's Tables, you muſt then endeavour to ſecure your Adverſary's Cinq, Quatre, or Trois Point, to prevent a Gammon, and muſt be very cautious how you ſuffer your Adverſary to take up a fourth Man.

II.

Take care not to crowd your Game at any time, if poſſible. What is meant by crowding a Game, is the putting many Men either upon your Trois or Deuce Point in your own Tables; which is, in effect, looſing of thoſe Men, not having them in Play.

Beſides, by crowding your Game, to attempt to ſave a Gammon, you are often gammoned

gammoned; becauſe when your Adverſary finds your Game open, by being crowded in your own Tables, he may then play his Game as he thinks fit.

III.

By Recourſe had to the Calculations, you may know what are the Odds of your entering a ſingle Man upon any certain Number of Points, and by that means you may play your Game accordingly.

IV.

If you are obliged to leave a Blot, by Recourſe had to the Calculations for hitting it, you will find the Chances for and againſt you; and conſequently you will be enabled to judge how to play your Game to the greateſt Advantage.

V.

You will alſo find by the Calculations, the Odds for and againſt you, upon being hit by double Dice, and conſequently you will have it in your Power to chuſe ſuch a Method of Play as is moſt to your Advantage.

VI.

If it is neceſſary to make a Run in order to win a Hit, and you would know to a Point which is forwardeſt, your Adverſary or you, take the following Method:

Begin with reckoning how many Points

you muſt have to bring home to your Size Point in your own Tables, the Man that is at the greateſt Diſtance from it, and do the like by every other Man that is abroad; when the Numbers of thoſe Abſentees are ſummed up, add to them the following Numbers for thoſe already in your own Tables, (ſuppoſing the Men that were abroad as on your Size Point for bearing) namely, ſix for every Man on the Size Point, five for every Man on the Cinque Point, four for every Man on the Quatre Point, three for every Man on the Trois point, two for every Man on the Deuce Point, and one for every Man on your Ace Point. Do the like to your Adverſary's Game, and then you will know which of you is forwardeſt, and likelieſt to win the Hit.

CHAP. VI.

Obſervations and Directions for a Learner that has made ſome Progreſs at Back-Gammon; *particular Directions for bearing their Men.*

I.

IF your Adverſary is greatly before you, never play a Man from your Quatre, Trois, or Deuce Points, in order to bear that Man from the Point where you put it, becauſe that nothing but high Doublets can give you any Chance for the Hit; therefore, inſtead of playing an Ace or a Deuce from any of the aforeſaid Points, always play them from your Size or higheſt Point; by which means you will find, that throwing two fives, or two fours, will, upon having eaſed your Size and Cinque Points, be of great Advantage to you: Whereas, had your Size Point remained loaded, you muſt, perhaps, be obliged to play at length thoſe Fives, and Fours.

II.

Whenever you have taken up two of your Adverſary's Men, and that you hap-

pen to have two, three, or more Points made in your own Tables, never fail ſpreading your Men, in order either to take a new Point in your Tables, or to be ready to hit the Man your Adverſary may happen to enter. As ſoon as he enters one of his Men, you are to compare his Game with your's; and if you find your Game equal to his, or better, never fail taking his Man up, if you can, becauſe it is 25 to 11 againſt his hitting you; which Chance, being ſo much in your Favour, you ought always to run that Riſk, when you have already two of his Men up.

There is this Exception to this Rule, that if you play for a ſingle Hit only, and that your playing that Throw otherwiſe, gives you a better Chance for the Hit, you ought not to take up that Man.

III.

Never be deterred from taking up any one Man of your Adverſary's by the Apprehenſion of his hitting you with double Dice, becauſe the faireſt Probability your Adverſary has of hitting you, is five to one againſt him.

IV.

If you ſhould happen to have five Points in your Tables, and to have taken

up

up one of your Adverſary's Men, and are obliged to leave a Blot out of your Tables, take care, if it is in your Power, rather to leave it upon Doublets, than any other Chance, becauſe Doublets are 35 to 1 againſt his hitting you, and any other Chance is but 17 to 1 againſt him.

V.

Two of your Adverſary's Men in your Tables are better for a Hit, than any greater Number, provided your Game is forwardeſt, becauſe his having three or more Men in your Tables, gives him more Chances to hit you, than if he had only two Men in them.

VI.

If you are to leave a Blot, upon your entering of a Man in your Adverſary's Tables, or otherwiſe, and have it in your Choice to leave it upon what Point you pleaſe, always chuſe that which is the moſt diſadvantageous to him. To illuſtrate this by an Example, let us ſuppoſe it is his Intereſt to hit you or take you up as ſoon as you enter, in that Caſe you are to leave the Blot upon his loweſt Point; that is to ſay, upon his Deuce Point, rather than upon his Trois Point, or upon his Trois Point preferably to his Quatre Point, or upon his Quatre Point preferable to his

Cinque-point, becauſe, (as has been mentioned before) all the Men your Adverſary plays upon his Trois, or his Deuce-points, are deemed as loſt, being in a great Meaſure out of Play, thoſe Men not having it in their Power to make his Cinque-point, and conſequently his Game will be crowded there and open elſewhere, whereby you will be able alſo much to annoy him.

VII.

To prevent your Adverſary from bearing his Men to the greateſt Advantage, when you are running to ſave your Gammon; as, for inſtance, ſuppoſe you ſhould have two Men upon his Ace-point, and ſeveral other Men abroad, tho' you ſhould loſe one Point or two in putting your Men into your Tables, yet it is your Intereſt to leave a Man upon your Adverſary's Ace-point, which will have this Conſequence, that it will prevent his bearing his Men to his greateſt Advantage, and will alſo give you the Chance of his making a Blot, which you may chance to hit. But if, upon a Calculation, you find that you have a Throw, or a Probability of ſaving your Gammon, never wait for a Blot, becauſe the Odds are greatly againſt hitting it.

CHAP. VII.

Caſes, put by way of Examples, to ſhew how to calculate the Odds of ſaving or winning a Gammon.

I.

SUPPOSE your Tables are made up, and that you have taken up one of your Adverſary's Men; and ſuppoſe your Adverſary has ſo many Men abroad as require three Throws to put them in his Tables;

Query, Whether you have the better of a Gammon, or not?

Anſwer, It is about an equal Wager that you Gammon him.

Becauſe, in all Probability, you will have bore two Men before you open your Tables, and when you bear the third Man, you will be obliged to open your Size or Cinque-point; in that Caſe it is probable, that your Adverſary muſt take two Throws before he enters his Man in your Tables, and two Throws more before he puts that Man into his own Tables, and three Throws more to put into his own Tables the Men which he has abroad, which in all make ſeven Throws:

And

And as you have twelve Men to bear, which probably will take ſeven Throws in bearing, becauſe you may twice be obliged to make an Ace, or a Deuce, before you can bear all your Men.

N. B. No mention is made of Doublets of either Side, that Event being equal to each Party.

The foregoing Caſe being duly attended to, ſhews it is in your Power to calculate very nearly the Odds of ſaving or winning a Gammon upon moſt Occaſions.

II.

Suppoſe I have three Men upon my Adverſary's Ace-point, and five Points in my Tables, and that my Adverſary has all his Men in his Tables, three upon each of his five higheſt Points;

Query, Whether the Probability is for his gammoning me, or not?

Anſwer. *Points.*

For his bearing 3 Men from his 6 Point, is		18
from his 5 Point,	-	15
from his 4 Point,	-	12
from his 3 Point,	-	9
from his 2 Point,	-	6
Total,	- - -	60

To

To bring my 3 Men from my Adverſary's Ace Point, to my Size Point in my Tables, being for each 18 Points, make in all	54
The Remainder is	6

And as beſides the ſix Points in your Favour, there is a further Conſideration to be added for you, which is, that your Adverſary may make one or two Blots in bearing, as is frequently the Caſe: You ſee by this Calculation, that you have greatly the better of the Probability of ſaving your Gammon.

N. B. This Caſe is ſuppoſed upon an Equality of throwing.

III.

Suppoſe I lead two Blots, either of which cannot be hit but by double Dice, to hit the one that Caſt muſt be eight, and to hit the other it muſt be nine; by which means my Adverſary has only one Dye to hit either of them.

Query, What are the Odds of his hitting either of theſe Blots?

Anſwer,

The Chances on two Dice are in all, 36.

The

The Chances to hit 8 are,
- 6 and 2 twice, - 2
- 5 and 3 twice, - 2
- 2 Deuces. - - - 1
- 2 Fours, - - - - 1

The Chances to hit 9 are,
- 6 and 3 twice, - - 2
- 5 and 4 twice, - - 2
- 2 Trois, - - - - 1

Total Chances for hitting, - - 11

Remain Chances for not hitting, 25

So that it is 25 to 11 that he will not hit either of thoſe Blots.

IV.

To give another Example, let us ſuppoſe that I leave two other Blots than the former, which cannot be hit but by double Dice, the one muſt be hit by eight, and the other by ſeven.

Query, What are the Odds of my Adverſary's hitting either of their Blots?

Anſwer.

The Chances on two Dice are in all, 36

The Chances to hit 8 are,
- 6 and 2 twice, - - 2
- 5 and 3 twice, - - 2
- two Fours, - - - 1
- two Deuces, - 1

The

The Chances to hit 7 are,	6 and 1 twice, - -	2
	5 and 2 twice, - -	2
	4 and 3 twice, - -	2
	Total Chance for hitting, - -	12
	Remain Chances for not hitting,	24

Therefore it is two to one, that I am not hit.

The like Method is to be taken with three, four, or five Blots upon double Dice; or with Blots made upon double and ſingle Dice at the ſame time; you are then only to find out (by the Table of 36 Chances) how many there are to hit any of thoſe Blots, and add all together in one Sum, which ſubſtract from the Number 36, which is the whole of the Chances upon two Dice: So doing reſolves any Queſtion required.

V.

The following Caſes are to ſhew a way of calculating, which may be called a mechanical way of ſolving of Queſtions of the like Nature.

I would know what are the Odds of throwing 7 twice, before 10 once?

Anſwer.

It is 5 to 4 that 10 is thrown once before

7 is thrown twice, which is demonſtrated, as follows:

Suppoſe the Stake depending is nine Pounds, my firſt Throw entitles me to have one third Part of that Money, becauſe 7 has ſix Chances for it, and 10 has but three Chances, and therefore it is two to one.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For the firſt Throw - - - -	3	0	0
Having taken 3*l.* out of the 9*l.* for the firſt Throw, the Remainder is 6*l.* out of which a third Part is to be taken for the ſecond Throw, - - - -	2	0	0
The Total is,	5	0	0
Remains,	4	0	0
The whole Stake is,	9	0	0

VI.

I would know what are the Odds of entering a Man upon any certain Point in two Throws?

Anſwer.

Suppoſe 36 Shillings is the whole Stake depending, I would know what is my Share of that Stake, having laid 18 Shillings that I enter into two Throws? By the Calculations in the Table of 36 Chances

Chances, it is found that I have 11 Chances out of the 36 for entering the firſt Throw, for which therefore I am entitled to 11 out of the 36 Shillings.

	s.	*d.*
The Stake is, — —	36	0
For the firſt Throw, —	11	0
Remains, —	25	0

The Remainder, being 25 Shillings, is to be divided into 36 equal Parts, of which I am entitled to eleven of thoſe Parts, which makes 7*s.* 7*d.* ½ for the ſecond Throw, - -	7	7 ½
Adding this to the other 11 Shilling, makes my Share of the Stake to be, - - - - -	18	7 ½
Then my Adverſary's Share will be - - - -	17	4 ½
Total of the Stake.	36	0

Therefore it is very nearly 15 to 14 in favour of entering a Man upon any certain Point in two Throws.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Critical Caſes for a Back-game.

I.

LET us ſuppoſe *A.* plays the Fore-Game, and that all his Men are placed in the uſual Manner.

For *B*'s Game let us ſuppoſe, that 14 of his Men are placed upon his Adverſary's Ace Point, and 1 Man upon his Adverſary's Deuce Point, and that *B.* is to throw.

Query, Which Game is likelieſt to win the Hit?

Anſwer, *A*'s is the beſt by Gold to Silver, or 21 *for*, to 20 *againſt*; becauſe, if *B.* miſſes an Ace to take his Adverſary's Deuce-point, which is 25 to 11 againſt him, *A.* is, in that Caſe, to take up *B*'s Men in his Tables, either ſingly, or to make Points; and if *B.* ſecures either *A*'s Deuce or Trois-point, in that Caſe, *A.* is to lay as many Men down as poſſible, in order to be hit, that thereby he may get a Back-Game.

When you are pretty well verſed in the Game of Back-Gammon, by practiſing this Back-Game, you will become a greater

greater Proficient in the Game than by any other Method, becauſe it clearly demonſtrates the whole Power of the Back-Game.

II. *Back-Game.*

Let us ſuppoſe *A.* to have five Men placed upon his Size Point, five Men upon his Quatre Point, and five Men upon his Deuce Point, all in his own Tables.

And let us ſuppoſe *B.* to have three Men placed upon *A*'s Ace-point, three Men upon *A*'s Trois-point, and three Men upon *A*'s Cinque-point; let *B.* alſo have three Men upon his Size-point in his own Tables, and three Men placed out of his Tables, in the uſual Manner.

Query, Who has the better of the Hit?

Anſwer, It is an equal Game; but to play it critically, the Difficulty lies upon *B.* who is in the firſt place to endeavour to gain his Cinque and Quatre-points in his own Tables, and when that is effected, he is to play two Men from *A*'s Cinque Port, in order to oblige his Adverſary to blot, by throwing an Ace, which if *B.* hits, he will have the faireſt Probability of winning the Hit.

III.

III. *Back-Game.*

Suppoſe *A.* has three Men upon *B*'s Ace-point, and three Men upon *B*'s Deuce Point, alſo three Men upon his Size-point in his own Tables, and three Men upon his uſual Point out of his Tables, and three Men where his five Men are uſually placed in his Adverſary's Tables.

And let us ſuppoſe *B.* has his Men placed in the ſame Manner, both in his own and his Adverſary's Tables, with this Difference only, *viz.* inſtead of having three Men put upon *A*'s Deuce-point, let him have three Men upon *A*'s Trois-point.

Query, Who has the beſt of the Hit?

Anſwer, *A.* becauſe the Ace and Trois Point are not ſo good for a Hit, as the Ace and Deuce-points in your Adverſary's Tables, for this Reaſon, becauſe when you are bearing your Men, you have the Deuce-point in your own Tables to play your Men upon, which often prevents your making a Blot, which muſt happen otherwiſe to your Adverſary; and take care to lay down Men to be hit as often as you can; in order to keep your Game backward, and for the ſame Reaſon avoid hitting any Blots which your Adverſary makes.

IV.

As a Caſe of Curioſity and Inſtruction.

Let us ſuppoſe *A.* has his 15 Men upon *B*'s Ace-point, *B.* is ſuppoſed to have his Barr-point, alſo his Size, Cinque, Quatre, and Trois-points in his own Tables.

Query, How many Throws is *A.* likely to take to bring his 15 Men into his own Tables, and to bear them?

Anſwer, You may undertake to do it in ſeventy-five Throws.

It is Odd in *A*'s Favour that he throws an Ace in two Throws; it is alſo Odds in *A*'s Favour that he throws a Six in two Throws; when theſe Events happen, *A.* has a Probability of not wanting above two or three Throws to play, till he has got all his fifteen Men into his own Tables: Therefore, by a former Rule laid down to bring your Men home, and alſo for bearing your Men, you may be able to find out the Probability of the Number of Throws required. *Note*, *B.* ſtands ſtill, and does not play.

V.

V.

A Caſe of Curioſity and Inſtruction.

Where *A.* and *B.* ſhall play as faſt as uſual and yet *A* ſhall make the Hit laſt, probably, for many Hours.

We will ſuppoſe *B.* to have bore 13 Men, and that *A.* has taken up the two remaining Men.

And let us ſuppoſe that *A.* has his 15 Men in *B*'s Tables, *viz.* three Men upon his Size-point, three upon his Cinque-point, three upon his Quatre-point, three upon his Trois-point, two upon his Deuce-point, and one upon his Ace-point.

The Method, which *A.* is to take, is this: Let him bring his 15 Men home, by always ſecuring ſix cloſe Points, till *B.* has entered his two Men, and brought them upon any certain Point; as ſoon as *B.* has gained that Point, *A.* muſt open an Ace, Deuce, or Trois, or all three; which effected, *B.* hits one of them, and *A.* taking Care to have two or three Men in *B*'s Tables, is ready to hit that Man; and alſo, he being aſſured of taking up the other Man, has it in his Power to prolong the Hit to almoſt any Length, provided he takes Care not to open ſuch Points, as two Fours, two Fives, or two

Sixes

Sixes, but always to open the Ace, Deuce, or Trois Points for *B.* to hit him.

VI.

I would know what are the Odds upon two Dice, for throwing two Sixes, two Fives, or two Fours, in three Throws? which by mechanical Calculation, may be found thus:

Anſwer, Suppoſing 36 Shillings to be the Stake depending, the Thrower will be entitled to have for his firſt Throw, - 3 *ſhil.* which deducted out of 36, remains 33; which divided again into 36 Parts, make ſo many Eleven Pence, out of which the Thrower is to have *s. d.*
3 for his ſecond Throw, - - - 2 9

The Remainder, 30 Shillings and 3 Pence, is again to be divided into 36 Parts; dividing the 30*s.* ſo, make ſo many Ten Pence, and the 3 Pence divided into ſo many Parts makes ſo many Thirds of Farthings, of which the Thrower is to have 3 Parts *s. d.*
for his Share for his third Throw — 2 $6\frac{1}{4}$

Total for the Thrower, 3 $8\frac{1}{4}$

So that it is 27*s.* 8*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ againſt the Thrower; which reduced into the ſmalleſt Number, is very nearly as 10 to 3, that 2 Sixes, 2 Fives, or 2 Fours, are not thrown in three Throws.

VII.

BACK-GAME.

Suppoſe *A.* to have 2 Men upon his Size-point in his own Tables, 3 Men upon his uſual Point out of his Tables, 2 Men upon the Point where his 5 Men are uſually placed in his Adverſary's Tables, 5 Men upon his Adverſary's Ace-point, and 3 Men upon his Adverſary's Quatre-point.

And let us ſuppoſe *B.* to have 2 Men upon his Size-point in his own Tables, 3 Men upon his uſual Point, out of his Tables, 2 Men upon the Point where his 5 Men are uſually placed in his Adverſary's Tables, 5 Men upon his Adverſary's Ace-point, and 3 Men upon his Adverſary's Trois-point.

Query, Who has the faireſt Chance to win the Hit.

Anſwer, *A.* has, becauſe he is to play either an Ace, or a Deuce from his Adverſary's Ace-point, in order to make both thoſe Points as Occaſion offers, and having the Quatre-point in his Adverſary's Tables, he may more eaſily bring thoſe Men away, if he finds it neceſſary, and he will alſo have a reſting Place by the Conveniency of that Point, which at all times in the Game will give him an

Opportunity

Opportunity of running for the Hit, or ſtaying, if he thinks proper. Whereas *B.* cannot ſo readily come from the Trois Point in his Adverſary's Tables.

CHAP. IX.

I.

LET us ſuppoſe *A.* and *B.* place their Men in the following manner for a Hit.

Suppoſe *A.* to have 3 Men upon his Size-point in his own Tables, three Men upon the uſual Point out of his Tables, and 9 Men upon his Adverſary's Ace, Deuce, and Trois Points, 3 Men to be placed upon each Point; and ſuppoſe *B*'s Men to be placed in his own, and in his Adverſary's Tables, in the ſame Order and Manner.

The Reſult is, that the beſt Player ought to win the Hit; and the Dice are to be thrown for, the Situation being perfectly equal in *A*'s and *B*'s Game.

If *A* throws firſt, let him endeavour to gain his Adverſary's Cinque Point; when that is effected, let him lay as many Blots as poſſible, to tempt *B.* to hit him; for every time that *B.* hits them will be in

A's Favour, becauſe it puts him backward; and let *A.* take up none of *B*'s Men for the ſame Reaſon.

A. is always to endeavour to take Care to have three Men upon each of his Adverſary's Ace and Deuce-points; becauſe when *B.* makes a Blot, thoſe Points will remain ſecure, and by Recourſe had to a former Caſe (*Numb.* V. in the former Chapter) when *A.* has bore 5, 6, or more Men, yet *A.* may ſecure 6 cloſe Points out of his Tables, in order to prevent *B.* from getting his Man home, and by Recourſe had to the Calculations, he may eaſily find out (in Caſe he makes up his Tables) who has the better of the Hit; and if he finds that *B.* is forwardeſt, he is then to endeavour to lay ſuch Blots to be taken up by his Adverſary, as may give him a Chance for taking up another Man, in Caſe *B.* ſhould happen to have a Blot at home.

Thoſe who play the foregoing Game well, may be ranked in the firſt Form.

II.

A Caſe of Curioſity.

A. and *B.* play at Back-Gammon, *A* has bore 13 Men and has 2 Men to bea upon his Deuce-point, *B* has 13 Men i his own Tables, with two Men to entei *B.* is to throw.— And to name the Throw both for himſelf and *A.* but not to hit Blot of either Side.

Quæ

Query, What Throws is *B.* to name for both Parties, in order to ſave his Gammon?

Anſwer, *B.* calls for himſelf 2 Aces, which enters his 2 Men upon *A*'s Ace Point. *B.* alſo calls 2 Aces for *A.* and conſequently *A.* cannot either bear a Man nor play one; then *B.* calls for 2 Sixes, for himſelf, and carries one Man home upon his Size Point in his own Tables, and the other he places upon his Adverſary's Barr-point: *B.* alſo calls Size-ace for *A.* ſo that *A.* has one Man left to bear, and then *B.* calls for himſelf either 2 Sixes, 2 Fives, or two Fours, any of which bear a Man, in Caſe he has Men in his own Tables upon thoſe Points, and to ſave his Gammon.

III.

The following Queſtion is to be attended to, as being Critical and Inſtructive.

Suppoſe that both yours and your Adverſary's Tables are made up.

Alſo that you have 1 Man to carry home, but that he has 2 Men on your Barr-point to carry home, which lye in wait to catch your Man, and that if you paſs him you are to win the Hit. Suppoſe alſo that you have it in your Choice to run the Riſk of being hit, by 7, or by

8, both of which are Chances upon double Dice.

Query, Which of theſe Chances is it beſt for you to venture?

Anſwer, That of 7, for the following Reaſons: *Firſt*, becauſe that the Chances being hit by 7, or by 8, are equal.

Secondly, If he does not hit 7, you will then have in your Favour 23 Chances to 13, that by your next Throw you either hit him or paſs beyond him.

Thirdly, In Caſe your ſecond Throw ſhould happen to be under 7, and that conſequently you cannot hit him, yet you may play that Caſt at home, and conſequently leave the Blot upon double Dice.

Whereas, if on the contrary, you had made Choice of leaving the Blot upon 8, you would have made a bad Choice, for the Reaſons following:

Firſt, Becauſe the Chances for being hit by 7, or by 8, are only equal.

Secondly, Becauſe if you ſhould eſcape the being hit by 8, yet you would then have but 17 Chances in your Favour, againſt 19 for either hitting him, or paſſing beyond him by your next Throw.

Thirdly, In caſe your ſecond Throw ſhould happen to be Size-ace, which i ſhort of him, you would then be obliged to play the Man that is out of your Ta

bles

bles, not being able to play the ſix at home, and conſequently to leave a Blot to be hit by a ſingle (or flat) Dye; which Event, upon Suppoſition that you play for 18 Shillings a Game, it would entitle him to 11 Shillings of the whole Stake depending.

The LAWS *of* BACK-GAMMON.

1*ſt*. IF you take a Man from any Point, that Man muſt be played; the ſame muſt be done if 2 Men are taken from it.

2*d*. You are not underſtood to have played any Man, till you have placed him upon a Point and quitted him.

3*d*, If you play with 15 Men only, there is no Penalty attending it, becauſe by playing with a leſſer Number than you are entitled to, you play to a Diſadvantage, by not having the additional Man to take up your Tables.

4*th*, If you bear any Number of Men, before you entered a Man taken up, and which conſequently you was obliged to enter, ſuch Men, ſo born, muſt be entered again in your Adverſary's Tables, as well as the Man taken up.

5*th*. If you have miſtaken your Throw, and played it, and if your Adverſary

has thrown, it is not in your or his Choice to alter it, unleſs both Parties agree to it.

End of the GAME *of* BACK-GAMMON.

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